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30th December 1952

ST. ALBANS, HERTS

# THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

21 JAN 1953

The Official Organ of

## THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

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# **BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

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Volume 9, Double Part 4/5 (pp. 107-158, 1 pl.)

30th December 1952

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## **THE PRESIDENCY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has pleasure in announcing the election of Professor James Chester Bradley, Professor Emeritus of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A., one of the United States Representatives on the International Commission since 1944, to be President of the International Commission, with effect from 27th November 1952, in succession to the late Dr. James Lee Peters, Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

**WILLIAM THOMAS CALMAN****1871-1952**

It is announced with the greatest regret that the death occurred on 29th September 1952 of Dr. William Thomas Calman, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S., one of the United Kingdom Representatives on the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature since 1935.

An Obituary Notice will be published as soon as possible.

**Retirement of Mr. Albert Stanley Pankhurst from the Office of  
Honorary Registrar to the International Trust for  
Zoological Nomenclature**

It is with great regret that the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature announce that it has accepted the resignation of Mr. Albert Stanley Pankhurst, C.B.E., from the Office of Honorary Registrar to the Trust.

Mr. Pankhurst was one of the original subscribers to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Trust at the time when it was incorporated in 1947, and ever since has held the office of Honorary Registrar, in which capacity he has rendered valuable service to the Trust. Mr. Pankhurst's resignation is occasioned by his acceptance of a post under the United Nations in the Middle East, which will necessitate his living outside the United Kingdom for at least a year. At the request of the Committee of Management, Mr. Pankhurst has consented to remain a member of the Trust, whose hope it is that on the completion of the term of service in his new appointment, Mr. Pankhurst will be able to resume his active association with the work of the Trust.



## NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

### (a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 9, Double Part 4/5) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

### (b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vol. 9, Double Part 4/5) in relation to the following names:—

- (a) *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), validation of (correction of an error in *Opinion* 104) (Z.N.(S.)544) ;
- (b) *Favus* Lanchester, 1900 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), validation of (correction of an error in *Opinion* 73) (Z.N.(S.)557) ;
- (c) *flavipes* Olivier, 1795 (*Dytiscus*) (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera), validation of, by suppression of *flavipes* Fabricius, 1792 (*Dytiscus*) (Z.N.(S.)667).

2. The present Part contains also an application that the normal provisions of the *Règles* should be strictly applied to the generic names *Portunus* Weber, 1795, and *Macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) and that those names should therefore be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Portunus macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833, as their respective type species, it not being desirable, in the opinion of the applicant, that the plenary powers should be used in this case (Z.N.(S.)642).

3. Comments on the foregoing applications should be addressed to the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (address: 28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England). If received in sufficient time, comments so received will be published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*; other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part, will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

4. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4: 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals "Nature" and "Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,

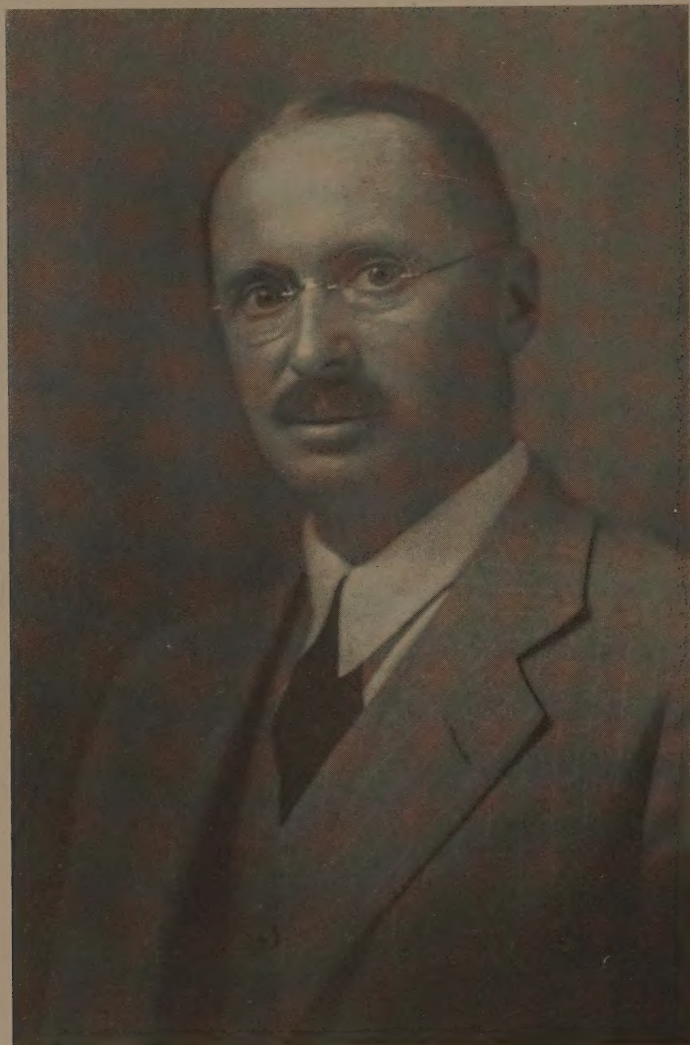
*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature.*

28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,  
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

30th December 1952.







**JAMES LEE PETERS**  
1889-1952



**JAMES LEE PETERS****1889-1952**

James Lee Peters, President of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and author of seven volumes of the "Check-List of Birds of the World," died on Saturday, April 19, 1952, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. On April 10th he had suffered a severe coronary thrombosis, and this, complicated by pneumonia, rapidly brought death.

Even in childhood his interest had been in birds, and much of his boyhood was spent with the great collections at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College. These were not far from Jamaica Plain, a suburb of Boston, his first home and where he was born on August 13, 1889. He was the son of Austin Peters, and Frances Lee, both of whom encouraged him in his interest in birds. During school and college years he was making a collection of his own and shortly after graduation from Harvard he was collecting in Mexico for the Harvard University Museum. In later years he worked also in the West Indies, and in Central and South America. Except for a short time, during which he was employed by the Biological Survey of the United States Government, and service in the army in France during World War I, his connection with Harvard was never severed. In 1921 he was appointed Assistant in Ornithology, in 1927 Assistant Curator of Birds, and Curator in 1933. In that year he was married to Miss Eleanor K. Sweet, who had been Librarian there. They lived together on a quiet farm in the village of Harvard, Massachusetts.

Little was allowed to distract him from his work. Occasionally he was tired after fighting a fire in the village. Editing "Bird-Banding," a magazine devoted to the ringing of birds, occupied some time during the years 1939 through 1950. He was secretary of the board of the local hospital, and although his apple orchard was of great interest to him for many years, he gave this up latterly.

Just a year before his marriage and appointment as Curator, the first volume of the "Check-List" appeared; the succeeding books were published in 1934, 1937, 1940, 1945, 1948 and 1951. These are lists of the birds of the world, together with their geographical ranges and references to previous workers. Increasing demand for them indicates their value to zoologists. They are indeed a memorial to the meticulous habits of his working life. Although the biological implication of any list of animals may be severely criticised by future zoologists—and no doubt will be—such, in this case, can only be based on the limitations that nomenclature imposes upon biology. Peters's mechanical accuracy within this framework can only be applauded. It illuminates a sense of compromise and an abnegation that were quite characteristic of its author. Less in his conversation, which contained little hint of the pedagogue, but often in his correspondence, appear the words "caution" and "deliberation." Accurate solution of the problem at hand was always important to him, never personal advancement.

And so, little by little and day by day, he was recognised by his peers. He was President of the American Ornithologists' Union from 1943 through 1945, and a member of the Cooper Club of California, the Biological Society of Washington, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Sciences, the American Society of Mammalogists, Sigma Xi, the Society of Systematic Zoologists, and the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge, of which he was President from 1942 until his death. In Europe and South America the *Deutsche Ornithologische Gesellschaft* of Berlin, Germany; the *Ornithologische Gesellschaft Bayern* of Munich, Germany; and the *Sociedad Ornithologica del Plata* of Buenos Aires elected him to membership.

He was elected a member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in September 1933, succeeding Dr. David Starr Jordan. In March 1945 he became Vice-President and President in July 1948, succeeding Dr. Karl Jordan. His interest here were in the solution of specific problems of nomenclature rather than the multitude of distracting details of administration.

Meticulous, selfless work and its result have brought him the respect and admiration of zoologists.

J. C. G.



**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO CORRECT  
AN ERRONEOUS ENTRY RELATING TO THE NAME  
"ASTACUS" PALLAS, 1772 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER  
DECAPODA), MADE IN THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC  
NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" IN "OPINION" 104**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)544)

The subject matter of the present application came to notice in connection with the routine checking of the entries on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in connection with the projected publication of the *Official List* in book form, and is concerned with the erroneous entry of the name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) on that *List* made in the Commission's *Opinion* 104 (1928, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 5) : 27).

**2. Entry relating to the generic name "Astacus" Pallas, 1772, made on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in Opinion 104 :** In *Opinion* 104 (: 27) the reference given for the name *Astacus* was "Pallas, 1772, p. 81." The reference so given is clearly to page 81 of Volume 9 of Pallas's *Spicilegium Zoologicum*, where the name *Astacus* was in fact used by Pallas. The particulars given for the name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, in *Opinion* 104 were as follows:—"tat. [type species by absolute tautonymy] *Cancer astacus* Linn. 1758a, 631, syn. *fluviatilis* Fab. 1775a, 413."

**3. Incorrect type species given for "Astacus" Pallas, 1772, in "Opinion" 104 :** On referring to Volume 9 of Pallas's *Spicil. Zool.*, I found that in the paper concerned Pallas confined himself to the description of a new Siberian species of crayfish, to which he gave the name *Astacus dawuricus*. No other species was mentioned by Pallas and the above nominal species is therefore unquestionably the type species of *Astacus* Pallas by monotypy, for, as will be recalled, the Commission had ruled in *Opinion* 47 as far back as 1912 (*Smithson. Publ.* **2060** : 108-109) that a genus is to be treated as monotypical if one species only was cited by name by its original author, even if that author made it clear that he considered that other species which he did not cite by name belonged to the genus also, a decision which, in substance, was written into the *Règles* by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 153). Accordingly, the statement in *Opinion* 104 that *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 631) is the type species of the genus *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, is incorrect. In his description of his new species *Astacus dawuricus*, Pallas said (in the first sentence): "Forma atque proportione astaco nostrati minori persimilis est," and it is possible that the applicant in the case which was decided upon in *Opinion* 104 may have interpreted Pallas' reference to (translated into English) "our crayfish" as constituting obliquely the inclusion of *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, 1758, in the genus *Astacus* Pallas, 1772. Whether or not this is the explanation of the statement in *Opinion* 104 regarding the type species of *Astacus* Pallas, that statement is, as we have seen, incorrect. It is necessary therefore to consider what action should now be taken to correct or validate the entry on the *Official List* relating to this name.



**4. Two possible courses of action :** When I first considered this matter, it seemed to me that, other things being equal, there were two courses of action open to the Commission, each of which involved the admission that the entry on the *Official List* relating to the name *Astacus* Pallas was defective. (1) The Commission might confine itself to correcting the mistake in *Opinion* 104, that is, to giving an emended ruling stating that the type species of *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, was *Astacus dauuricus* Pallas, 1772, by monotypy, and not (as incorrectly stated in the foregoing *Opinion*) *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, 1758, by absolute tautonymy. Clearly, the practicability of this course would depend upon whether, in the opinion of specialists, *Astacus dauuricus* Pallas, 1772, and *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, 1758, were not only congeneric with one another but were also so closely allied that there was no reasonable risk that at some later date they would be placed in different genera with the result that *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus would cease to be subjectively referable to the genus *Astacus* Pallas. (2) It would be possible for the Commission to decide that it was so important to ensure that *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus should be permanently retained in the genus *Astacus* that the proper course for it to adopt would be to use its plenary powers to designate that species to be the type species of *Astacus* Pallas, thereby giving valid force to the until then invalid entry in regard to this generic name made in the *Official List* in *Opinion* 104.

**5. Advice received from Dr. L. B. Holthuis (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands) :** At this point I put this question (in a letter dated 6th June 1951) to Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*). In his reply, dated 8th June 1951, which is being published simultaneously with the present paper, Dr. Holthuis informed me that the species *Astacus dauuricus* Pallas, 1772, was no longer considered to be congeneric with *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, being currently referred to the genus *Cambaroides* Faxon, 1884 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **20** : 149), of which the type species was *Astacus japonicus* De Haan, 1841 (*Faun. japon.*, Crust. (5) : 164, pl. 35, fig. 9), by subsequent selection by Faxon (1898, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **20** : 665). Dr. Holthuis accordingly considered that it was "highly desirable that the Commission should take steps to prevent the confusion, which undoubtedly will arise if *Astacus dauuricus* Pallas is accepted as the type species of *Astacus*." Of the two alternative courses outlined in my letter (i.e. the two alternatives set out in paragraph 4 above), Dr. Holthuis was altogether opposed to the first, and, if no other course were open, would favour the second. Dr. Holthuis went on, however, to outline a third course (which, like my alternative (2), would involve the use by the Commission of its plenary powers) which, in his opinion, offered the best solution obtainable. Dr. Holthuis pointed out that, notwithstanding the entry on the *Official List* of *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, under *Opinion* 104, most authors treated the name *Astacus* as having been first published by Fabricius in 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 413) ; if that practice could be validated, no difficulty would arise in regard to the type species of this genus, since the type species of *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775, was, by selection by Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 422) the nominal species *Astacus fluviatilis* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 413), a nominal species which was objectively identical with the nominal species

*Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, 1758 (the name *Astacus fluviatilis* Fabricius being only a *nom. nov.* for *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus). Dr. Holthuis accordingly suggested that the difficulty created by the mistake in *Opinion* 104 should be overcome by the Commission using its plenary powers to validate *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Astacus* Pallas, 1772, being at the same time removed from the *Official List*), rather than for the purpose of designating *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus to be the type species of *Astacus* Pallas, 1772.

**6. Solution recommended :** It is clearly essential that such steps as may be necessary should be taken to provide a legal foundation for the current use of such an important name as *Astacus*; the only question therefore is how best this object can be secured. In view of the fact that (as Dr. Holthuis has explained) the majority of specialists still attribute this name to Fabricius, there would be an obvious advantage in stabilising the name *Astacus* as from that author. The force of this consideration is greatly strengthened by the fact that, if this course were to be adopted, there would no longer be any problem to solve as regards the type species of this genus. On general principles, it will also, I think, be felt that it is better to use the plenary powers for the purpose of giving valid force to action taken by an early author (in this case, by Fabricius in 1775) rather than to use those powers for the purpose of securing the same end by designating as the type species of a genus a species not included in it by its original author (in this case, by Pallas in 1772). My recommendation to the Commission is therefore that it should adopt Dr. Holthuis' suggestion and, by suppressing the name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, under the plenary powers, so provide a firm foundation for the name *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775.

**7. Uses of the generic name "Astacus" prior to Fabricius, 1775 :** In the case of generic names published in the immediate sub-Linnean age, it is essential to take special steps to secure that the usage which it is proposed to accept for any given generic name has not been anticipated by some earlier author, for, owing to the imperfect state of knowledge regarding many of these rare XVIIIth century works, it is still extremely easy to overlook an early usage of a generic name, especially one which was taken over from the pre-1758 zoologists. In the present case I investigated this problem in conjunction with Dr. Karl Jordan, then President of the Commission, during the war (in 1944). From this investigation, it appeared that the name *Astacus* had been used as a generic name on three occasions prior to its use as such by Pallas in 1772. These uses were :—(1) *Astacus* Borlase, 1758, *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* : 274 ; (2) *Astacus* Gronovius, 1762, *Acta Helv.* 5 : 365 (not Vol. 4, published in 1760, as frequently stated in lists) ; (3) Gronovius, 1764, *Zoophylac. gronov.* : 227. At that time nothing was known as to the nature of Borlase's book, while Gronovius was a non-binominal "binary" author and, pending a decision (which was, in fact, taken in 1948) on the general problem of the meaning of the expression "binary nomenclature", the status of generic names published in his books was a matter of doubt. Quite recently I examined the position as regards the status of names in Borlase's *Natural History of Cornwall*, primarily as a general problem but partly also with special reference to the name *Astacus*. In the application which I have submitted to the Commission on this subject (Application Z.N.(S.)543), which was published in September 1951 (Hemming, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 115-118), I showed that Borlase could in no sense

be regarded as a binominal author, and I recommended that the name *Astacus* Borlase, 1758, and also the name *Astacus* as used by the non-binominal "binary" author Gronovius in 1762 and 1764 should be placed on the *Official List of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. For the present purposes these three old uses of the name *Astacus* may therefore be set on one side, no further action being necessary in regard to them. Needless to say, however, it will be necessary to suppress under the plenary powers the undoubtedly available name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, if the name *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775, is to be rendered available. For the reasons explained above, the possibility cannot be excluded that the investigation carried out by Dr. Jordan and myself in 1944 may have failed to detect every use of the name *Astacus* between 1758 and 1772, while it is possible also that this name may have been used by some author in the period 1772-1775, which was not covered by the survey which we then carried out. In these circumstances, it would, I think, be prudent to follow the precedent set in similar cases, e.g. the case of the Echinoid name *Spatangus* (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 526), that is, to use the plenary powers to suppress not only the name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, but also any other use of that name prior to Fabricius, 1775, which would otherwise be available and would therefore invalidate *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775, as a junior homonym.

**8. Name to be used for the type species of "*Astacus*" Fabricius, 1775 :** As has already been noted (paragraph 5 above), (1) the nominal species which is the type species of *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775, is *Astacus fluviatilis* Fabricius, 1775, but (2) that nominal species is objectively identical with the nominal species *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, 1758, the name *Astacus fluviatilis* Fabricius being only a *nom. nov.* for the name *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, coined by Fabricius when he introduced for it the generic name *Astacus*, this action being due, no doubt, to the dislike entertained by Fabricius, in common with most of his contemporaries, for tautonymy between generic names and specific trivial names. The Commission has in recent times made it a practice, when using the plenary powers in relation to a given generic name, to use those powers also to secure that the nominal species which is the type species of that genus shall be whatever nominal species has the oldest available name for the taxonomic species which is, or which it is desired to make, the type species of that genus. In view of the fact that it will be necessary to use the plenary powers to suppress the name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, if the name *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775, is to be validated, it is suggested that at the same time those powers should be used to designate *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of this genus in lieu of the objectively identical, but later established, nominal species *Astacus fluviatilis* Fabricius, 1775.

**9. Urgency of the present case :** In view of the fact that the present application is designed to secure a correction of an erroneous entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* made in an earlier *Opinion* rendered by the Commission, the need for a decision is very pressing, for, until decisions have been taken by the Commission in this, and certain similar, cases, the publication of the *Official List* in book form will inevitably be delayed.



**10. Action recommended :** In the light of the foregoing considerations, the following recommendations are submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, namely that it should :—

- (1) delete the name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, from the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, *Opinion* 104 being at the same time amended to the extent necessary for this purpose ;
- (2) use its plenary powers :—
  - (a) to suppress for the purposes, both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy :—
    - (i) *Astacus* Pallas, 1772 ;
    - (ii) *Astacus*, any other otherwise available use of, as a generic name prior to *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775 ;
  - (b) to designate *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, 1758, in lieu of the objectively identical, but later established nominal species *Astacus fluviatilis* Fabricius, 1775, to be the type species of *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775 ;
- (3) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—
  - (a) *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by designation, as proposed in (2) (b) above, under the plenary powers : *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, 1758) (to be inserted on the *Official List* in the place rendered vacant by the removal therefrom, under (1) above, of the name *Astacus* Pallas, 1772) ;
  - (b) *Cambaroides* Faxon, 1884 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by selection by Faxon (1898) : *Astacus japonicus* de Haan, 1841) ;
- (4) place the following names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :—
  - (a) *astacus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Cancer astacus*) (trivial name of species proposed, under (2) (b) above, to be designated under the plenary powers to be the type species of *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775) ;
  - (b) *japonicus* de Haan, 1841 (as published in the combination *Astacus japonicus*) (trivial name of type species of *Cambaroides* Faxon, 1884) ;
- (5) place the following names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
  - (a) the names specified in (2) (a) above, as there proposed to be suppressed under the plenary Powers ;
  - (b) *Astacus* Erichson, 1847, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **13** (1) : 101 (a junior homonym of *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775) ;
- (6) place the trivial name *fluviatilis* Fabricius, 1775 (as published in the combination *Astacus fluviatilis*) (trivial name of an objective junior synonym of *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

ON THE ACTION WHICH IT IS DESIRABLE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO  
CORRECT THE ERRONEOUS ENTRY RELATING TO THE NAME  
"ASTACUS" PALLAS, 1772 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)  
MADE IN THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY"  
BY "OPINION" 104

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)544)

(Extract from a letter dated 8th June 1951)

Thank you so much for your letter Z.N.(S.)544 of 6th June concerning *Astacus* Pallas, 1772 (*Spicil. Zool.* 9: 81) type species: *Astacus dauuricus* Pallas, 1772 (*Spicil. Zool.* 9: 81) monotypic.

As to your questions concerning Pallas's species I can give you the following information. *Astacus dauuricus* Pallas is a well recognisable species and the trivial name *dauuricus*, being the oldest name available for the species, at present still is in common usage. The species, however, is no longer retained in the genus *Astacus*, but is placed in a separate genus *Cambaroides* Faxon (1884, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.* 20: 149) type: *Astacus japonicus* De Haan (1841, *Fauna japon. Crust.* (5): 164, pl. 35 fig. 9) by subsequent designation Faxon (1898, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 20: 665). Faxon (1884) described *Cambaroides* as a subgenus of *Astacus*, but Stebbing (1893, *Hist. Crust.*: 208) raised it to the rank of a genus, in which he is followed by all modern authors.

To me it seems highly desirable that the Commission should undertake steps to prevent the confusion, which undoubtedly will be the result if *Astacus dauuricus* Pallas is chosen to be the type species of the genus *Astacus*. From the two alternatives mentioned in your letter therefore I certainly would choose the second, and let the Commission use its plenary powers to make *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 631) the type species of the genus *Astacus*.

I would suggest therefore that the Commission should not place *Astacus* Pallas, 1772, on the *Official List*, but *Astacus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.*: 413) type species: *Astacus fluviatilis* Fabricius (1775, *Syst. Ent.*: 413) (= *Cancer astacus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 631) type by subsequent selection (Latreille, 1810, *Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.*: 422). Nearly all authors using the generic name *Astacus* attribute it to Fabricius, 1775.

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE NAME "FAVUS" LANCHESTER, 1900 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) (PROPOSED CORRECTION OF AN ERROR IN "OPINION" 73)**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)557)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers for the purpose of validating the name *Favus* Lanchester, 1900 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) an invalid name inadvertently placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the Commission's *Opinion* 73 (1922, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 1): 27). The error involved was detected in the course of preparations for the publication of the first instalment of the *Official List* in book form. In view of the widespread demand for the early publication of the foregoing volume and the fact that publication cannot take place until a decision has been taken on this and certain other cases where errors have been detected, it is hoped that the International Commission will give all practicable priority to the consideration of the present application.

2. The name *Favus* Lanchester, 1900 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1900** : 767) was published for a genus of which *Favus granulatus* Lanchester, 1900 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1900** : 768) is the type species by monotypy. This name was included in a long list of the names of genera of Decapoda recommended to the International Commission in 1915 for inclusion in the *Official List* as names that were nomenclatorially available and taxonomically required. It was on this basis that it was placed on the *Official List* in the Commission's *Opinion* 73.

3. The routine checking of names placed on the *Official List* involves, *inter alia*, looking up each name in the latest *Nomenclator* (Neave's *Nomencl. zool.*) for the purpose of making as sure as possible that investigations carried out since the name in question was placed on the *Official List* have not brought to light the existence of an older homonym, thus rendering invalid the name placed on the *Official List*. In the present case this check brought to light the existence of the previously overlooked name *Favus* Schafheutel, 1850 (*Geogn. Unders. südbay. Alpengeb.* : 44), established for a genus of fossils.

4. The name *Favus* Lanchester, 1900, is consequently an invalid name, and it is necessary therefore to consider what action should be taken in view of the fact that (as explained above) this name is on the *Official List*. The first point that has to be examined is whether the name *Favus* Schafheutel, 1850 (the name which is responsible for invalidating *Favus* Lanchester, 1900) is a name in use in the group of fossils concerned, for, if this were found to be the case, the position would clearly be quite different from that which would arise if it were found that the name *Favus* Schafheutel was some old synonym that was not in use and the disappearance of which would cause no inconvenience whatever in the group concerned. It appears from inquiries made that not only is the name *Favus* Schafheutel not in use by palaeontologists but also



that the indication given by Schafheutel for this genus is so scanty that it cannot be stated with certainty to which of the major groups of the Animal Kingdom this genus should be referred. Neave (in his *Nomenclator* 2 : 401) gave only the indication “?Protozoa.”

5. It is quite clear therefore that, if the Commission were to decide to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Favus* Schafheutel, 1850, for the purpose of validating the name *Favus* Lanchester, 1900, that action would not cause the slightest inconvenience to any palaeontologist, consisting (as it would) merely in the removal of an unwanted *nomen dubium*. On the other hand, it is through the action of the Commission itself that the name *Favus* Lanchester has for nearly thirty years been on the *Official List*, and for the whole of that period systematists have therefore been led to believe that it was an available name and the correct name to use for the genus concerned. The fact that a name has been on the *Official List* for so long a period would afford no ground for retaining it on the *List*, if it were to be found that to do so would involve the suppression of a name as commonly used, or more commonly used, in some other group. But this is not the position in the present instance, for the fact that the name *Favus* Lanchester is now seen to be invalid is due solely to the excavation from the literature of a name published a hundred years ago which is not only not in use but in addition applies to a nominal genus that was so badly characterised by its original author that it is not possible definitely to establish the position of the genus in the Animal Kingdom and in consequence the name is a *nomen dubium*. In the present case, therefore, no inconvenience of any kind would result from the suppression of the name *Favus* Schafheutel, 1850, while the interests of stability would certainly be promoted by this course, enabling, as it would, the name *Favus* Lanchester, 1900, to retain the position which it has for so long occupied on the *Official List*. The Congress has clearly indicated that names, once placed on the *Official List*, are not lightly to be removed therefrom (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 268, point (c)), and it appears that the present is a case where it would be in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing decision that the unwanted and unused name *Favus* Schafheutel, 1850, should be suppressed under the plenary powers, in order to permit the name *Favus* Lanchester, 1900, to retain the position which it has for so long occupied on the *Official List*.

6. It is accordingly recommended that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

- (1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy the generic name *Favus* Schafheutel, 1850 ;
- (2) confirm the name *Favus* Lanchester, 1900 (gender : masculine) in its position on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) place the name *Favus* Schafheutel, 1850, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (4) place the trivial name *granulatus* Lanchester, 1900 (as published in the binominal combination *Favus granulatus*) (trivial name of type species of *Favus* Lanchester, 1900) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

**ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE ENTRY ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF "FAVUS" LANCHESTER, 1900 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)**

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)557)**

(Extract from a letter dated 6th June 1951)

Your proposal to validate the generic name *Favus* Lanchester, 1900, by suppressing the name *Favus* Schafheutel, 1850, seems to me to be the best solution in the present case.

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE ENTRY ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE NAME "FAVUS" LANCHESTER, 1900 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)**

By M. F. W. TWEEDIE

(*Raffles Museum and Library, Singapore*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)557)**

(Letter dated 20th September 1952)

I have your letter of 13th September regarding the name *Favus* under reference Z.N.(S.)557.

I entirely support your proposal to establish the Leucosiid genus *Favus* Lanchester as a valid genus.

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE ENTRY ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE NAME "FAVUS" LANCHESTER, 1900 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)**

By I. GORDON, D.Sc., Ph.D.

(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)557)**

(Letter dated 25th September 1952)

I support the action proposed in the case of the name *Favus* Lanchester, 1900. It seems the sensible thing to do, since the fossil genus *Favus* Schafheutel, 1850, is not in current use in palaeontology.

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF THE GENERIC NAME "FAVUS" LANCHESTER, 1900 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS**

By HEINRICH BALSS

(*Hauptkonservator der Zoologischen Staatssammlung, München, a.D., Germany*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)557)**

(Letter dated 9th October 1952)

In Erwiderung Ihrer freundlichen Zeilen, die hierher nachgesandt wurden; meine Meinung deckt sich ganz mit der Ihrigen und ich stimme dafür, dass 1. der Name *Favus* Lanchester auf der offiziellen Liste der generischen Namen bestehen bleibt, und dass 2. der Name *Favus* Schafheutel, 1850, auf den offiziellen Index der rejected and invalid generischen Namen gesetzt wird.

**PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE GENERIC NAMES  
"PORTUNUS" WEBER, 1795, AND "MACROPIPUS" PREST-  
ANDREA, 1833 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)  
TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN  
ZOOLOGY"**

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)642)

The problem concerning the generic name *Portunus* Weber, 1795, one of the most annoying questions in the nomenclature of the Decapoda Brachyura, is similar in many respects to the problems offered by the names of the Crustacean genera *Alpheus* Fabricius, *Crangon* Fabricius, and *Carcinus* Leach (see 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **2** : 69, 99). In the present case too, a commonly used generic name was discovered around 1900 to be incorrectly employed for the genus to which it was currently applied. As in the above-mentioned cases, it was Miss Mary J. Rathbun who made this discovery and who accordingly changed the name of the genus in question by using the name that she thought to be nomenclatorially correct. As at the time when Miss Rathbun published her discoveries, no official suspension of the International Rules was possible, her action was the only proper way to deal with this problem. Practically all American carcinologists subsequently adopted Miss Rathbun's solution, while most European authors resented her action and did not accept the proposed changes. This difference in attitude between the American and European authors towards the present problem continues to this day, and the confusion caused thereby in carcinological literature has attained a stage that is intolerable and that should be ended at all costs. This is the reason why the present proposal is submitted to the International Commission for consideration and decision.

**2.** The original references to the generic names dealt with in the present proposal are the following :

*Portunus* Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. entomol.* : 93 (type species, by selection by Rathbun, 1926 (*Bull. U. S. nat. Mus.* **138** : 75) : *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 626). Gender : masculine.

*Portunus* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 325, 363 (type species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* 422) : *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 626). Gender : masculine.

*Lupa* Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7** : 390 (type species, by monotypy : *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 626). Gender : feminine.

*Macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833, *Effem. sci. lett. Sicilia* **6** : 5 (type species, by monotypy : *Portunus macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833, *Effem. sci. lett. Sicilia* **6** : 4 (= *Portunus tuberculatus* P. Roux, 1828, *Crust. Médit.* : pl. 32 figs. 1-5). Gender : masculine.

*Neptunus* De Haan, 1838, Siebold's *Fauna japon.*, Crust. (1) : 3, 7 (type species, by selection by Miers, 1886 (*Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **17** : 172) : *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 626). Gender : masculine.

*Liocarcinus* Stimpson, 1870, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* **2** : 146 (type species, by monotypy : *Portunus holsatus* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 366). Gender : masculine.



3. Before starting the discussion of the question to which genus the generic name *Portunus* should be applied, it seems desirable to ascertain whether Weber, 1795, or Fabricius, 1798, should be cited as its author. Generally, the generic name is given as *Portunus* Fabricius, 1798, and under the unrevised *Règles* this practice was entirely correct. The generic name *Portunus* Weber, 1795, under the unrevised *Règles* was invalid, since Weber in his 1795 publication under the name *Portunus* only mentioned the trivial names of a number of species, without giving a definition or a description of the genus and without designating or indicating a type species. During the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology held in Paris in 1948, however, it was decided that a generic name published before 1st January, 1931, should be available as from the date of its original publication not only when it was then accompanied by a definition or description or when a type species was designated or indicated, but also when the name, on being first published, was accompanied by no verbal definition or description, the only indication given being that provided by the citation under the generic name concerned of the names of one or more previously published nominal species (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4: 80). On account of this decision *Portunus* Weber, 1795, became a valid generic name, while the name *Portunus* Fabricius, 1798, became invalid, being a junior homonym of Weber's *Portunus*. Since both *Portunus* Weber and *Portunus* Fabricius have the same type species, they are not only homonyms, but also objective synonyms of one another. For the present purposes, it is relatively immaterial which of these two names should be accepted in preference to the other.

4. The crucial point of the question dealt with in the present proposal is the fact that most American authors adopt a different species as the type species of the genus *Portunus* from that accepted by most European authors. For convenience's sake these two viewpoints, the American and the European respectively, are tabulated below, the two genera in question being indicated as "A" and "B".

	American viewpoint	European viewpoint
Genus "A" ..	<i>Portunus</i> Weber, 1795 type species: <i>Cancer pelagicus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Neptunus</i> De Haan, 1833 type species: <i>Cancer pelagicus</i> Linnaeus, 1758
Genus "B" ..	<i>Liocarcinus</i> Stimpson, 1870 type species: <i>Portunus holsatus</i> Fabricius, 1798	<i>Portunus</i> Fabricius, 1798 type species: <i>Cancer puber</i> Linnaeus, 1758

5. Both under the revised and under the unrevised *Règles* the European view point is definitely incorrect. The only species ever selected as the type species of the genus *Portunus* Weber, is *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus. For *Portunus* Fabricius more than one species has been cited as the type species, but here too the first validly selected type species is *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, which was so selected by Latreille (1810). As far as I can ascertain, the first type selection for *Portunus* Fabricius in the sense adopted by European authors

is that by H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (Cuvier's *Règne anim.* (Ed. 4) (Disciple's Ed.) **18**: pl. 10, fig. 2), who cited *Cancer puber* Linnaeus, 1758 as type species of *Portunus* Fabricius. Several European authors have tried to prove that Latreille's (1810) type selections are invalid, but this question has now been definitely settled by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, who in its *Opinion* 11 (1910, Smithson. Publ. **1938**: 17-18, and 1945, *Opin. Decl. Int. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.* **1**: 179-190) and in the amplification of that *Opinion*, published as *Opinion* 136 in 1939 (*ibid.* **2**: 13-20) expressly stated that Latreille's (1810) type selections should be accepted. The European viewpoint thus is definitely contrary to the *Règles* and it can be accepted only under suspension of the *Règles*.

**6.** The next question is whether or not a suspension of the *Règles* is justified in the present case, or in other words whether or not the strict application of the *Règles* will cause such serious great confusion that it should be prevented by a suspension of those *Règles*. This question is here first considered for the genera A and B (see above table) separately.

**7. Genus "A."** This genus consists of a considerable number of species of, often large, swimming crabs, which inhabit the tropical and sub-tropical seas of the world and in various regions serve for food (East Africa, India, Indonesia, Australia, Japan, Hawaii). In American literature at present the name *Portunus* has been universally adopted for this genus, e.g. in M. J. Rathbun's (1930, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **152**) important monograph of the Cancroid crabs of America. In West Africa the genus is rather rare and the references in West African literature are consequently few. Rathbun (1900, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **22**: 289) in her list of the Decapoda of West Africa used the generic name *Portunus* for it, but European authors like Balss (1921, *Mechaelen's Beitr. Kenntn. Meeresf. Westaf.* **3** (2)), who later revised the West African Decapods, employed the name *Neptunus* De Haan. The latter name has been given to the genus by the majority of the authors writing on indo-westpacific crabs; the Australian and Hawaiian authors, however, use the name *Portunus*, just as does the Siamese author Suvatti in his check list of the fauna of Thailand, and Miss Rathbun in her papers on indo-westpacific crabs. The Chinese author Shen (1932, *Zool. sin.* (A) **9** (1)) in his monograph of the crabs of North China used the generic name *Portunus* for the present genus, but in later papers he employed the name *Neptunus*. The name *Neptunus* also is generally employed for the species of this genus living in the Mediterranean. Barnard (1950, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **38**: 152) in his monograph of the South African Decapoda employs the name *Lupa* Leach for the present genus.

**8.** Summarizing, we see that for the genus "A" the name *Portunus* has been practically universally adopted in the literature concerning American, Hawaiian and Australian crabs, while in the carcinological literature concerning the rest of the indo-westpacific region it is the name *Neptunus* that is generally employed. Also in the scanty literature concerning the European and West African species of the genus, the name *Neptunus* is usually adopted.

**9.** A suspension of the *Règles* which would make it possible to use the generic name *Portunus* for genus "B," as is advocated by most European authors, would result in an enormous confusion as regards the name for genus

"A." The valid name for genus "A" in that case would be *Lupa* Leach, 1814, since this name is an older objective synonym of *Neptunus* De Haan, 1833. If the *Règles* were to be suspended in the foregoing sense, the name for genus "A" would have to be changed not only in the American literature, but also in the indo-westpacific literature. A strict application of the *Règles*, however, would leave unchanged the name at present used for the present genus in American (and Australian and Hawaiian) literature. In my opinion a strict application of the *Règles* is greatly to be preferred to a suspension in the case of genus "A."

**10. Genus "B."** About ten species of this genus are known, all of them inhabiting European seas; the genus is known from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and from West Africa. One of the species has been reported several times from the indo-westpacific area (Red Sea, Australia, New Zealand, Japan). The animals are rather small compared to those of genus "A" and are of very little economic importance, though some are eaten.

**11.** When discussing the present question Miss Rathbun (1897, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* 11: 155) assumed that the correct name for genus "B" was *Liocarcinus* Stimpson, 1870, and not *Portunus* Fabricius. At that time the latter name was generally used for it, and at present it still is commonly adopted by most authors. The name *Liocarcinus* has almost exclusively been used by American authors, but since the genus does not occur in American waters, Stimpson's generic name is seldom found in the literature. Though the species of this genus are rather few in number and are of very little economic importance, while furthermore they are practically never used as laboratory animals, they are very abundant along the larger part of the European coasts and therefore are dealt with in numerous popular books and textbooks. Consequently a strict application of the *Règles* in the case of genus "B" would cause a great confusion, which may be prevented by suspension of these *Règles*.

**12.** It is clear that whatever decision is taken in the present question, the change of several well known names is necessary before final uniformity is attained. A suspension of the *Règles* to retain the name *Portunus* for the genus "B" would cause the change of the generally adopted name for genus "A" in American literature, while it would not prevent the change of the currently employed name for that genus in the larger part of the indo-westpacific literature. Even a double suspension of the *Règles* (one to make *Portunus* the valid name for genus "B" and one to let *Neptunus* be the valid name for genus "A") would still necessitate the change of name for genus "A" in American, Australian and Hawaiian literature.

**13.** As a Dutch carcinologist, I should be opposed to the name *Portunus*, which has always been employed for the common swimming crabs of the shores of my country, being changed to a name which is quite unfamiliar to me, and I am certain that most other European carcinologists would feel the same way. But when we look at the question as a whole, the reasons for retaining the name *Portunus* for genus "B" become much less evident. First, because it is not only genus "B" which is involved in this question; but also genus "A," the nomenclature of which would be more greatly upset by the



suspension of the *Règles* than by the strict application of them. Second, the number of species of genus "A" is much larger than that of genus "B" (the latter contains about 10 species in all, while of the former not less than 24 species have been reported from American waters alone). Third, the nomenclature of the American crabs has been more or less stabilized by the careful work of Miss Rathbun, and a change in it is the more undesirable, in that this nomenclature (which strictly adheres to the *Règles*) is employed in Miss Rathbun's splendid monographs of the American crabs, which are the standard works consulted by anyone interested in these animals. The nomenclature of the European crabs on the contrary, is still very unsettled, probably because of lack of interest in nomenclatorial problems by European carcinologists. Furthermore, there exists for the European crabs at the present time no monograph comparable to Miss Rathbun's works.

14. Considering all sides of the present question, I can see no sufficient reason to ask for a suspension of the *Règles*. The consistent application of the *Règles* in this case seems to be the safest way out of the muddle in which we find ourselves at the present time. I realize that there will be considerable opposition to this solution, especially from European carcinologists, but they should remember that the intolerable situation which exists at present is mainly due to us, European carcinologists, ourselves. Had the European workers immediately adopted Miss Rathbun's solution, no trouble and confusion would have existed at this moment. Had they tried to get a suspension of the *Règles* in the early times, when the American point of view had not yet become so deeply rooted, their viewpoint might have been legalized. But no action whatever was undertaken and the incorrect nomenclature was stubbornly used. Palmer, 1927 (*J. mar. biol. Ass. U. K.* (n. ser.) **14** : 881), it is true, pointed out the desirability of having the *Règles* suspended for the generic name *Portunus*, but no proposal to that end was, I am informed, ever received by the International Commission.

15. The last point which I want to discuss here is, what generic name should be given to genus "B," when the name *Portunus* is not available for it. Miss Rathbun (1897, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **11** : 155) suggested the generic name *Liocarcinus* Stimpson, 1870. This name was given by Stimpson to a certain group of crabs that at present are considered to belong in genus "B." A recent examination of a paper by Prestandrea (1833, *Effem. sci. lett. Sicilia* **6** : 3-14) showed me that this author proposed a new generic name *Macropipus* for a species of swimming crab to which in the same paper he gave the names *Portunus macropipus* and *Macropipus citrinus*. This species without any doubt is identical with *Portunus tuberculatus* P. Roux, a crab belonging in genus "B." Since Prestandrea's generic name *Macropipus* is much older than the name *Liocarcinus* Stimpson, it has priority. The name *Liocarcinus*, as pointed out above, has seldom been used for the genus concerned, and therefore its replacement by the name *Macropipus* will cause no difficulties.

16. The concrete proposal which I accordingly submit is that the International Commission should :—

- (1) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the undermentioned generic names :—
  - (a) the name *Portunus* Weber, 1795 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by selection by Rathbun (1926) : *Cancer pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;
  - (b) the name *Macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Portunus macropipus* Prestandrea, 1833) ;
- (2) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the undermentioned generic names :—
  - (a) the name *Portunus* Fabricius, 1798 (a junior homonym, and objective synonym, of *Portunus* Weber, 1795) ;
  - (b) the name *Lupa* Leach, 1814 (an objective junior synonym of *Portunus* Weber, 1795) ;
  - (c) the name *Neptunus* De Haan, 1833 (an objective junior synonym of *Portunus* Weber, 1795) ;
- (3) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the undermentioned valid trivial names :—
  - (a) the name *pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer pelagicus* (trivial name of type species of *Portunus* Weber, 1795) ;
  - (b) the name *tuberculatus* P. Roux, 1828 (as published in the binominal combination *Portunus tuberculatus*).

**SUPPORT FOR DR. L. B. HOLTHUIS' PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE  
GENERIC NAME "PORTUNUS" WEBER, 1795 (CLASS CRUSTACEA,  
ORDER DECAPODA)**

By FENNER A. CHACE, Jr.

(Smithsonian Institution, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)642)**

(Letter dated 19th September 1952)

Dr. Holthuis has informed me that you would like to have my comments on his proposal to the International Commission on the use of the generic name *Portunus* Weber, 1795. I am in complete agreement with this proposal as phrased by Dr. Holthuis, and I am fairly certain that all other American crab specialists would react similarly. The decision recommended in this proposal is the one which has been accepted by all American workers in recent years as far as I am aware.

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAME "FLAVIPES" OLIVIER, 1795 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "DYTISCUS FLAVIPES") (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA)**

By J. BALFOUR-BROWNE, M.A.

(Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)667)**

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to validate the trivial name *flavipes* Olivier, 1795 (as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*) by suppressing the trivial name *flavipes* Fabricius, 1792 (as published in the same combination). The name *flavipes* Olivier is habitually used for the species variously known as *Hydroporus* (*Graptodytes*) *flavipes* or as *Graptodytes flavipes* (according to the view taken as to whether *Graptodytes* Seidlitz, 1887, should be regarded as a full genus or as a subgenus only). The older homonym *flavipes* Fabricius has, on the other hand, never been used by any author since its identity was determined in 1808 by Gyllenhal, who showed that it was an unneeded synonym of a different species (see paragraph 7 below).

2. The species with which the present application is concerned, *Hydroporus* (*Graptodytes*) *flavipes* (Olivier, 1795), has been known by this name, and has been attributed to Olivier, by all authors, except Zaitzev (1907) and Guignot (1947). Six trivial names, three of Stephens and three of Schaufuss, are listed by Zimmermann (1932, *Best.-Tab. eur. Col.* **103** : 8) in the synonymy of this species.

3. Stephens did not mention *flavipes* Olivier, but in 1828 (*Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Mand. **2** : 58) he described a species to which he applied the name *Hydroporus minimus* (Scopoli) i.e. *Dytiscus minimus* Scopoli, 1763 (*Ent. carn.* : 98); the description so given applies well to *Dytiscus flavipes* Olivier. It is accepted that the *minimus* of Stephens is not that of Scopoli, which latter is accepted as being identical with *Dytiscus granularis* Linnaeus, 1767. The trivial name *minimus* Stephens, 1828, is not available for *flavipes* Olivier, since it is based upon a misidentification (Article 36).

4. The next name to be considered is *Hydroporus concinnus* Stephens, 1835 (*Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Mand. **5** : 392). This name is treated by most authors as a synonym of *Dytiscus flavipes* Olivier, but the description given by Stephens cannot, in my opinion, apply to that species. Moreover, the size given by Stephens for *concinnus* is too large for *flavipes* Olivier. The Stephens Collection does not contain either the holotype for this species, if there was one, nor does it contain any syntypes, if this species was based upon syntypes only. This species is unrecognisable from the description and the name *Hydroporus concinnus* Stephens must be regarded as a *nomen dubium*.

5. Later in the same volume (**5** : 438) Stephens established another new nominal species, *Hydroporus marmoratus*, which is also normally identified with *Dytiscus flavipes* Olivier. Stephens' description of *marmoratus* could apply to *flavipes*, but the locality given by Stephens for his *marmoratus* lies



outside the known area of distribution of *flavipes*. There is today no specimen of *marmoratus* in the Stephens Collection. The name *Hydroporus marmoratus* Stephens, like *Hydroporus concinnus* Stephens, must therefore be regarded as a *nomen dubium*.

6. Zaitzev (1907, *Rev. russ. Ent.* **7**: 118) was the first to point out that the name *Dytiscus flavipes* Olivier 1795 (*Entomologie* **3** (No. 40): 38, pl. 5, fig. 52a, b) was an invalid junior homonym of *Dytiscus flavipes* Fabricius, 1792 (*Ent. syst.* **1**: 201). He proposed that the trivial name *concinnus* Stephens, 1835, should be brought into use for the species till then known by the name *flavipes* Olivier. This proposal was ignored. In 1947 (*Faun. France* **48**: 122 and footnote) the same proposal was again brought forward by Guignot.

7. The nominal species *Dytiscus flavipes* Fabricius was described as "Habitat in India orientali D. Lund." In 1801 (*Syst. Eleuth.* **1**: 273) Fabricius again mentioned his *flavipes*, giving a reference to his description of this species in the *Ent. syst.* but on this occasion stating that this species occurred "in Daniae paludibus D. Lund." It is now accepted that the locality given by Fabricius in 1792 was a mistake due to a *lapsus calami*. It is agreed also that this species is the same as *Dytiscus planus* Fabricius, 1781 (*Spec. Ins.* **2**: 501) (a species which is currently regarded as belonging to the genus *Hydroporus* Schellenberg, 1806 (s. str.)). The name *flavipes* Fabricius, 1792, is therefore a subjective junior synonym of *planus* Fabricius, 1781. Gyllenhal examined the type specimen of *flavipes* Fabricius, which he considered to be a colour variety of *planus* Fabricius (Gyllenhal, 1808, *Ins. suec.* **1**: 531). The name *flavipes* Fabricius has never appeared in the literature since the publication of Gyllenhal's paper.

8. The trivial name *flavipes* Olivier has been continuously in use for the species concerned ever since its first publication in 1795—a period of over 150 years and is still so used; the only authors who have rejected this name are Zaitzev (1907) and Guignot (1947), but this action has won no support. On the other hand, the older trivial name *flavipes* Fabricius, through which *flavipes* Olivier is invalidated by homonymy, has not appeared in the literature for over 140 years and, being a junior synonym of *planus* Fabricius, can never be needed. Accordingly, its suppression by the International Commission under its plenary powers could not possibly cause the slightest inconvenience or disturbance, but would on the contrary, be of great value, since, by validating *flavipes* Olivier, it would both promote stability and uniformity and, in addition, prevent the situation of extreme confusion and uncertainty which would otherwise arise owing to the fact that each of the next two possible names (*concinnus* Stephens, 1835, and *marmoratus* Stephens, 1835) is a *nomen dubium* and could never provide a stable name for the present species.

9. The concrete proposals which are accordingly now laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature are that it should:—

- (1) use its plenary powers for the purpose of suppressing, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy, the trivial name *flavipes* Fabricius, 1792 (as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*);

- (2) place the trivial name *flavipes* Olivier, 1795 (as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* :
- (3) place the trivial name *flavipes* Fabricius, 1792 (as published in the combination *Dytiscus flavipes*), as proposed, in (1) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE  
GENERIC NAME "ACMEA" HARTMANN, 1821, AND TO VALIDATE THE  
GENERIC NAMES "ACMAEA" ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1833, AND "TRUNCAT-  
TELLA" RISSO, 1826 (CLASS GASTROPODA)**

By A. MYRA KEEN and SIEMON W. MULLER  
(Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)27)

(Enclosure to a letter dated 1st July 1952)

(For the proposal submitted in this case, see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 7 : 210-211)

We favor the suppression of *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, and the retention of *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, and *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, in conformity with accepted usage.

**SUPPORT FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE "ACMEA/ACMAEA" PROBLEM  
(CLASS GASTROPODA) SUGGESTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COM-  
MISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

By AVERY R. TEST

(Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)27)

(Letter dated 28th August 1952)

In reply to your communication, reference number Z.N.(S.)27, *re* the *Acmaea/Acmea* problem, I first want to thank you for the opportunity to express my feelings upon it, and then to say that I am very pleased with the recommendation as outlined in the discussion 1950 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 4 : 389-392), and the later one (1952 *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 7 : 210-211).

I had not realized two well established genera would be benefited by the suppression of Hartmann's name, so am doubly pleased that the recommendation is to suppress the latter, thereby establishing unequivocally Eschscholtz's name *Acmaea* and also another generic name of long usage.

I am sorry my original information concerning Hartmann's names and dates of publication were incorrect, but I was never able to obtain a copy of the publications or even a photostat or photograph of the pages concerned, so had to rely upon secondhand information concerning them.

I would like to congratulate the Commission upon what seems a very sensible recommendation, and hope it soon becomes an *Opinion*.

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO  
VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAME "ADIPPE" AS PUBLISHED IN THE  
COMBINATION "PAPILIO ADIPPE" BY DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER  
IN 1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By B. J. LEMPKE

(Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)

(Letter dated 28th September 1952)

Thank you very much for the separates that you sent of the papers on the question of the *adippe*-nomenclature recently published in the *Bulletin* (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 323-336).

I have carefully read the propositions put forward by you and the other authors, and my conclusion is that it would be a very wise deed of the International Commission if it were to accept the steps recommended. It would save a universally known name and make an end to much trouble.

**A COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SOLUTION OF THE "NIOBE/  
CYDIPPE/ADIPPE" PROBLEM (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By JIŘÍ PACLT

(Head of the Department of Biology, Forest Products Research Institute, Bratislava,  
Czechoslovakia)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)

(Enclosure to letter dated 29th September 1952)

In accordance with a demand received from the Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, I refer to the two proposals relating to the *niobe/cydippe/adippe* problem published in August 1952 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 323-336).

The authors of the proposals above mentioned recommend that the trivial name *adippe* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio adippe*) be placed on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*. This specific trivial name is thus proposed to be validated for the "High Brown Fritillary," a species figured by Esper in 1777, *Die Schmetterlinge in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen*, 1 (3) : pl. 18, fig. 1.

Recently the problem of the valid name for the "High Brown Fritillary" has been discussed by several authors. Personally, I came to the conclusion that the only valid name for that species is *Brenthis* (subg. *Fabriciana*) *phryxa* (Bergsträsser, [1783]) ; this opinion (published in 1947 in *Miscel. ent.* 44 : 98) has been followed by G. Bernardi, C. Herbulot and J. Picard in their "Liste des *Grypocères* et *Rhopalocères* de la Faune française conforme aux Règles internationales de la Nomenclature" (1950, *Rev. franc. Lépid.* 12 : 332) as well as by R. Schwarz in his standard work on the Lepidoptera of Czechoslovakia (for further details see F. Bryk, 1950, *Ent. Tidskr.* 71 : 60-62). Now, at the time of writing this comment I see no reason to change my original opinion.

Owing to the absolutely confused use of the names *adippe* and *cydippe* both in the past and modern literature I think it would be appropriate to abandon every attempt to save at any price a name which never had been used universally, i.e. *adippe*.



**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO  
VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAME "ADIPPE" AS PUBLISHED IN THE  
COMBINATION "PAPILIO ADIPPE" BY DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER IN  
1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By FELIX BRYK

(Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)

(Enclosure to letter dated 30th September 1952)

(For application, see 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 323-336)

Es gereicht mir zur besonderen Ehre Ihrem Wunsche entgegenzukommen, indem ich zur von A. B. Klots und Cyril dos Passos vorgeschlagenen Beibehaltung des Tagfalternamens *Argynnis adippe* (L.) Stellung nehme.

Obwohl ich mir dessen bewusst bin, dass eine Durchschneidung von gordischem Knoten zur Lösung einer strittigen Frage in der Wissenschaft absolut zu verwerfen ist, dass sohin jener Vorschlag bei eventueller Annahme zu einem Machtsprüche führen würde da Linne's *Papilio adippe* (1767) ein ganz anderes Tier ist, wie das, welches es heute vorstellen soll, so kann ich trotzdem nicht unhin, mich restlos dem Vorschlage der beiden Herren Klots und dos Passos anzuschliessen.

*Begründung* : Der Synonymenkomplex für *cydippe-adippe* stellt einen derartigen komplizierten Rattenschwanz von Verworrenem, Labilem, Zweifelhaftem und Unsicherem dar, dass bei eventueller Wahl eines anderen existierenden Namens letzten Endes nur rechthaberische Dialektik den nomenklatorischen Zwist entscheiden könnte. Ich selbst habe in einem Artikel "Warum muss der Linnische Name für die schwedische 'Cydippe' fallen?" (1950, *Ent. Tidskr.* 71 : 60-62) skeptisch gefragt, "ob nicht wieder ein anderer Revisionist einen anderen und noch älteren" (Namen als *phryxa* (Bergstr.) aus dem Kehrthausen abgelegter Synonyme ausgraben wird.

Zum Schlusse möchte ich noch auf die unrichtige Bildung des Namens "Adippe" hinweisen. John L. Heller hat in 1945, *Trans. of the American Philol. Association*. 86 : 354 (Fussnote 54) über diesen Namen geschrieben : "No such mythological name is known to me. It is probably an arbitrary variant for *Cydippe*."

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS IN  
CONNECTION WITH THE TRIVIAL NAME "ADIPPE," AS PUBLISHED  
BY DENIS & SCHIFFERMULLER IN 1775 IN THE COMBINATION  
"PAPILIO ADIPPE" (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By B. C. S. WARREN

(Folkestone, England)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)

(Letter dated 3rd October 1952)

Many thanks for your separate on the *adippe* question (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 323-336). I need scarcely say that I am very pleased both that the matter has been taken so far, and at the way in which you suggest dealing with it. The request, as set out in paragraph 9 of your paper in the *Bulletin*, seems to me not only satisfactory but also the only possible way of dealing with the matter.

**SUPPORT FOR THE ACTION PROPOSED IN REGARD TO THE NAMES INVOLVED IN THE "NIOBE/ADIPPE" COMPLEX (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By WM. T. M. FORBES

(Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)

(Letter dated 7th October 1952)

I have received from Mr. C. F. dos Passos the double paper on *niobe/adippe* etc., which you wrote me about, a short time ago (*Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, vol. 6, pp. 323-336).

It is really needless for me to remind you that my opinion is based not on the Code as such, but on what I consider the proper and useful result; rather than, the machinery by which it is arrived at.

*I think the proposed ruling would have completely the proper result.*

I notice this is one of the rare cases where the "W.V." has really at least a rudimentary description of the species concerned, even though it comes in the form of a footnote on another species.

I question the advisability of establishing the species from one author, but citing a figure by another. At least I think there should be a *clear* indication in the *Opinion* that these two citations actually were by persons in close touch with each other, and may be presumed based on the same material.

I feel that in the presentation the genus name should be the sound and familiar genus, rather than a rather obscure splinter-genus, really representing only a fairly tangible species group.

I note that in the 1758 *Systema* Linnaeus undoubtedly included both forms, not merely the unsilvered one, for he writes not "*pallido maculatis*" as later, but "*argenteis obsoletis*," and again "*maculis argenteis*" even though it is only "*posticarum 7 marginalibus*," indicating much more silver than his later description.

In item (7) I view the word "unfortunately" as unfortunate. One must remember that at that time the Code was followed by very few zoologists, that there was no efficient means of establishing a "*nomen conservandum*," and that practically all good zoologists considered that where the use of the rules would have an unfortunate result on a well established name it should be ignored pending revision of the machinery, if not the rules themselves. The action of Verity was not "unfortunate" but would have been almost unanimously viewed as highly proper; as I notice it would be even now by a recent writer in "*Nature*."

I consider two types of double-naming should be sharply separated; and the word "confusion" used only of a shift (one name for two species), not for plain cases of two names for one species; so I cannot accept the word "confusion" as applying to Poda's *berecynthia*, which after all has never been used effectively for but one species.

COMMENT ON THE ACTION PROPOSED IN RELATION TO THE TRIVIAL  
NAMES INVOLVED IN THE "NIOBE/CYDIPPE/ADIPPE" COMPLEX  
(CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By F. MARTIN BROWN

(Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)

(Letter dated 11th October 1952)

Mr. C. F. dos Passos recently sent to me copies of the papers devoted to Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, vol. 6, pp. 323-336). I am not familiar enough with the insects in question to voice a valid opinion in this case. A careful reading of the arguments impresses upon me the complexity of the problem. As I understand it this is the problem:

1758, Linnaeus called the "Swedish Fritillary" *niobe*;

1761, Linnaeus called the silvered form of the "Swedish Fritillary" *cydippe*;

1767, Linnaeus renamed the silvered form of the "Swedish Fritillary" *adippe*;  
and re-applied *cydippe* to an Oriental Cethosiid.

*adippe* has generally been applied to the "High Brown Fritillary" in error.

Verity's stand that *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, does not invalidate *adippe* Denis & Schiffermueller, 1775, is invalid because Linnaeus did not recognise *adippe* as an infra-subspecific variant.

So far as alternate names for the "High Brown Fritillary" are concerned, *berecynthia* Poda, 1791, cannot be recognised with certainty; *syrinx* Borkhausen, 1788, is an abnormal form figured by Esper; *esperii* Verity, 1913, was applied to the normal form figured by Esper; *phryxa* Bergstrasser, 1783, may in part represent *niobe* and in part the "High Brown Fritillary."

As I see it there are two possibilities that there is a valid name for the "High Brown Fritillary"—*phryxa* Bergstrasser, 1783, and *syrinx* Borkhausen, 1788. My personal reaction would be to concentrate upon the identity of these. I should think that the opinions of recognised authorities might settle the question of what species is intended by Bergstrasser on Pl. 82, figs. 1, 2, 3. If these gentlemen consider that none of the three figures represents the "High Brown Fritillary" then the name should be rejected for that species, but only then.

If *phryxa* is rejected then it must be decided that *syrinx* Borkhausen applies to the "High Brown Fritillary" since it is the earliest name that can be recognised as applying to the species—even though the type figure is of an aberrant specimen. The name *syrinx* was published as a binomial. It thus has the status, for nomenclatorial purposes, of a specific name.

While I am in agreement with the idea behind the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* I am not in agreement with the use of the plenary powers for this valuable implement except as a last resource. That the use of *syrinx* Borkhausen may cause some to be disgruntled should not be considered. We are trying to establish a nomenclatorial system for all time and to do so must be disturbing to some one at each change toward stability. Certainly many of us in America regretted to see some of our "old names" disappear—in *Boloria* for instance—but we are managing to survive. Unless the thesis of priority is eliminated entirely from the *Règles* I believe every effort must be made to support it.



**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS FOR  
VALIDATING THE TRIVIAL NAME "ADIPPE," AS PUBLISHED IN THE  
COMBINATION "PAPILIO ADIPPE" IN THE VIENNA CATALOGUE OF  
1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By HENRY BEURET  
(Neuwelt, Basle, Switzerland)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)**

(Letter dated 12th October 1952)

Je vous remercie cordialement de votre lettre du 20 écoulé accompagnée des pages 323-336 du *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, Vol. 6 (August, 1952).

Entre-temps, j'ai examiné ce cas en consultant les descriptions originales et les figures citées dans le dit *Bulletin*.

Réflexions faites, je crois que l'on doit accepter les propositions que vous avez exposées aux pages 334-336. Si l'on veut conserver le nom "adippe," ce qui me semble désirable, il n'est pas possible de trouver une autre solution. D'autre part, celle que vous proposez a l'avantage de régler aussi une fois pour toutes le cas de *Cethosia cydippe* L., 1767.

J'ai examiné surtout aussi *phryxa* Bergstrasser. Contrairement à l'opinion de Mr. Verity je ne crois pas que l'on puisse dire avec certitude que les figs. 1 et 2, pl. 82 de Bergstrasser représentent le High Brown Fritillary ! C'est une raison de plus qui m'engage à recommander l'acceptation de votre solution soit *adippe* Schiffermüller et Denis.

Je vois que vous dites *adippe* "Schiffermüller et Denis" puis *adippe* "Denis et Schiffermüller." Cela arrive aussi chez d'autres auteurs. Personnellement j'avais jusqu'ici cité seulement "Schiffermüller."

N'y aurait-il pas lieu de recommander que l'on cite dorénavant "Schiffermüller et Denis" soit *Schiffermüller* en premier lieu et *Denis* ensuite ? Je crois qu'il n'y a pas de doute que Schiffermüller était le plus important des deux auteurs viennois ; on n'a qu'à consulter certains auteurs de la fin du 18<sup>ème</sup> siècle et du début du 19<sup>ème</sup> siècle pour s'en rendre compte. Il me paraît donc logique que Schiffermüller ait la première place. Qu'en dites vous ?

**ON THE AUTHORSHIP TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE ANONYMOUS  
WORK PUBLISHED IN VIENNA IN 1775 UNDER THE TITLE "ANKÜNDUNG  
EINES SYSTEMATISCHEN WERKES VON DEN SCHMETTERLINGEN DER  
WIENER GEGEND"**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
(London)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)**

In his letter of 12th October 1952 supporting the proposed use of the plenary powers to validate the trivial name *adippe* as published in the combination *Papilio adippe* in the anonymous work published in Vienna in 1775 under the title *Ankündigung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wiener Gegend* M. Henry Beuret raised the question why, in the application in regard to the foregoing case submitted jointly by Mr. N. D. Riley, Dr. Roger Verity and myself, new names published in the foregoing work were attributed to "Denis & Schiffermüller" and not, as is more commonly done, to "Schiffermüller & Denis."

We considered this question when we were preparing our application to the Commission, and it seemed to us that in a formal document of this kind it would be better if we were to follow the accepted convention for the citation of the names of the authors of a book published anonymously, that is, to cite those names in alphabetical order. Sometimes, as here, the adoption of this convention has the result that it gives the first place to the less important of the authors concerned. It has however the advantage that it provides a standard method for the citation of the names of authors of anonymous books that would otherwise be unattainable.

**SUPPORT FOR THE ACTION PROPOSED IN REGARD TO THE TRIVIAL  
NAMES INVOLVED IN THE "NIOBE/CYDIPPE/ADIPPE" COMPLEX  
(CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By ERNEST L. BELL  
(*Flushing, N.Y., U.S.A.*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)**

(Letter dated 14th October 1952)

I have just received from Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos, separates of his joint paper (with Klots and Grey) and your joint paper (with Riley and Verity) on the *niobe-cydippe-adippe* problem and the suggested solution of it (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, vol. 6, pp. 323-336, 1952).

Mr. dos Passos has suggested to me that you would like to have my reaction to the proposed solution of this problem; thus I am writing to say that I am in full agreement with and heartily endorse the procedure proposed to the International Commission as expressed in the papers referred to above.

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO  
VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAME "ADIPPE" (AS PUBLISHED IN THE  
COMBINATION "PAPILIO ADIPPE") AS FROM DENIS & SCHIFFER-  
MÜLLER, 1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By EUGENE MUNROE  
(*Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Ottawa, Canada*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)**

(Letter dated 15th October 1952)

I have recently received from Mr. C. F. dos Passos of Mendham, N.J., a reprint of pp. 323-336 of *Bull. zool. Nomenclature*, vol. 6, in which are set forth parallel proposals by Grey, Klots and dos Passos, and by Hemming, Riley and Verity with respect to the trivial name of the "High Brown Fritillary."

Mr. dos Passos has asked me to express my opinion to the Commission as to the merits of the proposals outlined in these two submissions. I am happy to say that I am in complete accord with them.

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO  
VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAME "ADIPPE" AS PUBLISHED IN THE  
COMBINATION "PAPILIO ADIPPE" BY DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER IN  
1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By ELLI FRANZ  
(*Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)**

(Letter dated 22nd October 1952)

(For application, see 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 323-336)

In Beantwortung Ihres Briefes von 20.9.52 teile ich Ihnen mit, dass auch ich *Argynnis adippe* als gültigen Namen vorschlage.

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO  
VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAME "ADIPPE," AS PUBLISHED IN THE  
COMBINATION "PAPILIO ADIPPE" BY DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER IN  
1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By ERNST MAYR

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)**

(Letter dated 22nd October 1952)

I have been requested by Mr. C. F. dos Passos to "express my reaction to the application" relating to the *adippe* problem submitted under the reference number Z.N.(S.)79.

After a careful study of *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, vol. 6, pp. 323-336 I conclude that the petition will permit the best possible solution of this nomenclatorial tangle. The proposed solution will cause the least disturbance of the existing nomenclature, and this is clearly a case where the International Commission should use its Plenary Powers.

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO  
VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAME "ADIPPE" (AS PUBLISHED IN THE  
COMBINATION "PAPILIO ADIPPE") AS FROM DENIS & SCHIFFER-  
MÜLLER, 1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By KARL P. SCHMIDT

(*Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79)**

(Letter dated 5th November 1952)

(For application, see 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 323-336)

With reference to the two applications to the Commission regarding the trivial names *niobe*, *cydippe*, and *adippe*, I wish to support the solution of Messrs. Grey, Klots, and Dos Passos (Commission's Reference Z.N.(S.)79).



**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE TRIVIAL NAMES INVOLVED IN THE "NIOBE/CYDIPPE/ADIPPE" COMPLEX AND TO THE TRIVIAL NAME "PLEXIPPUS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "PAPILIO PLEXIPPUS") (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By BRYANT MATHER

(Jackson, Mississippi, U.S.A.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79 ("adippe") and Z.N.(S.)323 ("plexippus")**

(Letter dated 13th October 1952)

Through the kindness of Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos I have received copies of reprints of three papers from vol. 6 of the *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* relating to the *niobe/cydippe/adippe* problem (pp. 323-356) and to *Papilio plexippus* (pp. 278-283) (Commission's references Z.N.(S.)79 and 323).

It is my view that the recommendations contained in these papers are reasonable and, in the absence of compelling arguments to the contrary of which I have no knowledge, merit acceptance. I have no personal prior information on the *niobe/cydippe/adippe* problem, hence my opinion is based entirely on the statements contained in the two papers dealing with it. In the case of the use of the name *plexippus* for the North American "Monarch" my views are based on my personal familiarity with the insect itself, my desire to see the nomenclature stabilised, study of the papers that appeared in *Science* in 1951, and the statements in the reprint of the paper by Mr. dos Passos. I have before me three of the six figures offered for the Commission's choice by Mr. dos Passos. Those included in the works by Klots and Clark have the advantage of giving the locality from which the figured specimen came (Scranton, Pa., and Kendall, N.Y., respectively) while that in the work by Lutz has the advantage of being in color. It is therefore my feeling, as it apparently is that of Mr. dos Passos, that, if it is deemed advisable to refer to a figure, it is relatively immaterial which one of those suggested is cited—with the possible exception of that in the work by Catesby—for the reason stated by Mr. dos Passos.

**SUPPORT FOR THE ACTION PROPOSED IN REGARD TO THE TRIVIAL NAMES INVOLVED IN THE "NIOBE/CYDIPPE/ADIPPE" COMPLEX AND IN REGARD TO THE TRIVIAL NAME "PLEXIPPUS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "PAPILIO PLEXIPPUS") (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By T. N. FREEMAN

(Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Ottawa, Canada)

**(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)79 ("adippe") and Z.N.(S.)323 ("plexippus")**

(Letter dated 16th October 1952)

(For the applications concerned, see 1952. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6: 323-336 and 278-283 respectively)

I am in receipt of two letters from Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos of Mendham, N.J., who asked me if I would comment on his article in the *Bull. Zool. Nomenclature* which deals with the reconsideration of the case of *Papilio plexippus* Linn. (Z.N.(S.)323), and also one with the Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)79, which deals with two papers, one by Grey, Klots and dos Passos on the *niobe-cydippe-adippe* problem.

With regard to the *adippe* problem, I must say that I am in complete accord with the views and facts as outlined by Grey, Klots and dos Passos. I am also in accord with his views as outlined in his article on the *plexippus* problem with the exception that the suggestions would only solve the problem temporarily as outlined by Dr. Munroe of this Unit in his recent letter dated 15th October, 1952.

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY MR. C. F. DOS PASSOS  
IN RELATION TO THE TRIVIAL NAME "PLEXIPPUS" LINNAEUS, 1758,  
AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "PAPILIO PLEXIPPUS" (CLASS**

**INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By F. MARTIN BROWN  
(Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)323)**

(Letter dated 11th October 1952)

In connection with a brief study of the "Monarch" butterfly as it appears in Australia I am still in a quandary as to its trivial name. The Commission's agreement at Paris allows two interpretations:

- (a) The trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus is to be applied to the species represented by Holland on plate 7, figure 1 of the Butterfly Book, 1931 edition.
- (b) The trivial name *plexippus* Linnaeus is to be applied to the subspecies represented by the above quoted figure.

My personal reaction to the agreement was the broad interpretation suggested in (a) above. Since then numbers of taxonomists have shown that they choose to apply the restricted interpretation in (b) above.

I believe that the intention of the Commission was to consider *plexippus* Linnaeus reserved for the northern migratory race of the species, not the non-migratory tropic race usually called *menippe* Huebner. If my interpretation of the Commission's actions is correct I wish to add my plea to that of Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 278-283, 1952) (Commission's reference Z.N.(S.) 323).

Mr. dos Passos' recommendation will make the situation clear that *plexippus* Linnaeus is to be used for the migratory Monarch butterfly of North America.

I have always read Linnaeus, 1758, with this in mind: that the material printed in italics is supplementary and often added notes; that the true description is that printed in Roman type. The original description (p. 471, No. 80) then applies to the American species. The problem of whether or not Linnaeus had seen the American species before writing his 1758 description might be solved if it can be determined when he received Peter Kalm's collection. This was made in 1747 in ample time to have been seen by Linnaeus before writing description No. 80. I am inclined to believe that he had seen Kalm's material before he saw Osbeck's collected in 1750 in China. The 1758 description is likely made from Kalms' specimen later added to (in italics) from Osbeck's.

**COMMENT ON MR. C. F. DOS PASSOS' PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE  
TRIVIAL NAME "PLEXIPPUS" LINNAEUS, 1758, AS PUBLISHED IN THE  
COMBINATION "PAPILIO PLEXIPPUS" (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER**

**LEPIDOPTERA)**

By EUGENE MUNROE

(Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Ottawa, Canada)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)323)**

(Letter dated 15th October 1952)

I have recently received from Mr. C. F. dos Passos of Mendham, N.J., a reprint of pp. 278-283 of *Bull. zool. Nomenclature*, vol. 6, in which he proposes that the Commission modify its 1948 decision as to the application of the name *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus so as to delete reference to "the American species figured as *Dana's plexippus* by Holland (W. J.), 1931, *Butterfly Book* as figure 1 on plate 7," substituting the words "the North American 'Monarch' butterfly."

Although I am in agreement with the proposed action as a palliative measure, I do not think it strikes at the root of the problem.

Since I believe that the practice of designating the application of scientific names by reference either to vernacular names or to figures of specimens that have no status or ambiguous status as types is fundamentally wrong and is at variance with the whole type concept, I can give only qualified approval to Mr. dos Passos' proposal, which I could support only as a temporary measure to remove an existing positive evil.

I wish further to draw attention to the extremely sweeping nature of the principle expressed in Paragraph 20 of Mr. dos Passos' submission. In that paragraph Mr. dos Passos appears to claim that, because the decision to approve lectotypes was not taken until 1948, lectotype designations made prior to that time have no standing.

I do not believe that this principle is implicit in the decision of the Commission recognising lectotypes. Indeed, two considerations argue the reverse:

(a) The fact that parallel provisions for the selection of types of genera (Article 30) in the absence of an original designation have always been taken to be retro-active.

(b) The wording of the definition of lectotype (*Bull. zool. Nomenclature*, 4 : 186) is such as to include any published selection of a single type specimen from a series of syntypes subsequent to the original validation of the respective name.

If, however, I am wrong and Mr. dos Passos' contention is correct, it will automatically mean that almost all of the large number of "lectotypes" at present designated in literature and collections are from the standpoint of the rules spurious, and that a very large source of taxonomic confusion would be created.

It is with regret that I find myself unable to stand fully behind Mr. dos Passos' proposed solution to the *Papilio plexippus* problem, as there are already more than enough disagreements in the field of nomenclature.

**SUPPORT FOR MR. C. F. DOS PASSOS' PROPOSALS RELATING TO THE TRIVIAL NAME "PLEXIPPUS" LINNAEUS, 1758, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "PAPILIO PLEXIPPUS" (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By L. P. GREY

(Lincoln, Maine, U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)323)

(Letter dated 31st October 1952)

I have read the application which Mr. Dos Passos has filed with the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 278-283) to correct an error made at the Congress in Paris, 1948, in its decision regarding *Papilio plexippus* Linn., the object of Mr. Dos Passos' application being for the Commission to use their plenary powers to fix the name *plexippus* as applying to the North American Monarch butterfly.

Inasmuch as the 1948 decision seems to apply inadvertently to a South American butterfly, contrary to most popular usage, and since this decision if left unmodified threatens to perpetuate a nomenclatorial situation which is opposed by many workers, I am pleased to learn that the petition mentioned has been filed and wish to state that it has my full support. I hope that the Commission will designate a reference figure from some book readily available to students; this figure, I should think, ought also to be of a specimen now preserved in some well-known museum.

**SUPPORT FOR THE ACTION PROPOSED IN REGARD TO THE TRIVIAL NAME "PLEXIPPUS" LINNAEUS, 1758, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "PAPILIO PLEXIPPUS" (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By KARL P. SCHMIDT

(Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)323)

(Letter dated 5th November 1952)

(For application, see 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 278-283)

In the matter of the name of our common "Monarch" butterfly, I heartily approve the decision of the International Commission to suspend the rules, apply the trivial name *plexippus* to the American species, and place it on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names*.

I wish to support the further suggestion of Mr. Cyril F. Dos Passos (Commission's Reference Z.N.(S.)323) as to amending the Commission's decision with reference to figures to be cited to identify the species properly as the typical *Danaus plexippus plexippus*.



# PROPOSED RETENTION OF THE TRIVIAL NAME "DENTATUS" DIESING, 1839 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "STEPHANURUS DENTATUS") (CLASS NEMATODA)

By ALLEN McINTOSH

(United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration,  
Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)188)

(Letter dated 30th January, 1952)

(For original application, see 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 2 : 282-291.)

With reference to the name of the swine kidney worm (Commission's Reference Z.N.(S.)188) I wish to go on record as advocating the preservation of the name *Stephanurus dentatus* Deising, 1839. To suppress the trivial name *dentatus* would, I believe, create a condition of endless confusion. The parasite is not only of considerable economic importance but has seldom been referred to by any other specific name. There are over 300 references to the parasite by this name and less than 25 references for the combined list of synonyms. It is of interest to note that the trivial name *pinguicola* Verrill, 1870, had never appeared in print in combination with the generic name *Stephanurus* until placed there by Dr. Ellsworth C. Dougherty (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 2 : 286) in his discussion of the correct name for the swine kidney worm.

Notwithstanding the excellent discussion by Dougherty (*l.c.*, 2 : 282-291), I believe there is some question as to whether there has ever been a condition of homonymy with reference to *Stephanurus dentatus* Diesing, 1839. To have a condition of homonymy it is necessary that two species with the same trivial name must be brought together under the same genus; that is, the two species must be congeneric or so regarded.

In point (8) (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 4 : 121) dealing with the rejection of secondary homonyms previous to 1st January, 1951, an author is excused from the requirement of regarding the two species as being congeneric. Although not so stated in point (8), one must presume that the Code requires that before an author can reject a trivial name of a species, the species in question must have been placed in a genus containing another species with the identical trivial name. I contend that the case of *Stephanurus dentatus* Diesing, 1839, does not meet this requirement; and I will endeavour to show that there has never been a time when the two species of swine parasites, each with the trivial name *dentatus*, have been brought together under the same genus either by their common trivial name or by any other trivial name.

Here are, arranged chronologically, certain pertinent facts about the two swine nematodes with the trivial name *dentatus* that should not be overlooked:—

1803. Rudolphi named and described *Strongylus dentatus*, a nodular worm of swine.
1809. Rudolphi listed *dentatus* Rud., 1803, under the genus *Sclerostoma*. *Sclerostoma* Rudolphi, 1809, is a synonym of *Strongylus* Mueller, 1780, both genera having the same type species.
1839. Diesing named and described *Stephanurus dentatus*, the kidney worm of swine, as a new genus and a new species.
1861. Molin proposed the genus *Oesophagostomum* with *subulatum* Molin, 1861 as type species, and placed *dentatus* Rudolphi, 1803, in the genus as a synonym of *subulatum* Molin, 1861. This action of Molin not only made the trivial name *dentatus* Rud., 1803, the valid type species of *Oesophagostomum*, but removed *dentatus* Rudolphi from future consideration under the genus *Strongylus* and its synonym *Sclerostoma*.

1870. Verrill named and described *Sclerostoma pinguiicola*, a synonym of *Stephanurus dentatus*, Diesing, 1839. This date (1870) appears to be the earliest at which the kidney worm of swine was referred to the genus *Sclerostoma* (= *Strongylus*) nine years after *dentatus* Rud., 1803, had been removed from the genus *Sclerostoma*. At this date (1870) the name *dentatus* Diesing, 1839, was not mentioned in combination with the genus *Sclerostoma*.
1874. Dean, in discussing the pathology of the kidney worm of swine, referred to the parasite as *Strongylus dentatus*, apparently a faulty determination, having confused the name of the parasite with the old name of the nodular worm of swine.
1894. de Magalhães was apparently the first author to raise the question of homonymy. He regarded *Stephanurus* as a synonym of *Strongylus* and believed that as at one time *Strongylus dentatus* Rudolphi, 1803, had been the name of a nodular worm of swine, the kidney worm of swine should take the trivial name *pinguiicola* Verrill, 1870. At this date (1894) the trivial name *dentatus* Diesing, 1839, was not mentioned in combination with the genus *Strongylus*. Since de Magalhães did not indicate that he regarded *Oesophagostomum* Molin, 1861, (with *dentatus* Rudolphi as type species) as a synonym of *Strongylus* Mueller, 1780, he did not set up a condition of homonymy, as *dentatus* Rudolphi, 1803, had been removed from the genus *Strongylus* 33 years previously.
1896. Railliet's brief reference to *Stephanurus* as a synonym of *Sclerostomum* has been interpreted by Dougherty (l.c. : 285 (iii)) to mean that Railliet regarded the two species of swine parasites with the identical trivial name as being congeneric. This is contrary to the facts for Railliet not only in the paper of this date (1896 : 160), but in previous papers, as well as in later publications, recognised the genus *Oesophagostomum* which has *dentatus* Rudolphi, 1803, as type species.
1900. Tayler also regarded *Stephanurus* Diesing, 1839, as a synonym of *Sclerostoma*, but, contrary to the statement of Dougherty (l.c.), she did not regard the two parasites of swine with the same trivial name as being congeneric. In her publication of this date (1900 : 624) she referred to the nodular worm of swine as "*(Oesophagostoma dentatum)*." She did not use the trivial name *dentatus* Diesing, 1839, in combination with *Sclerostoma*.

At no time has any author placed the nodular worm of swine in the genus *Stephanurus* and at no time has any author placed the kidney worm of swine in the genus *Oesophagostomum*. In view of the above chronological facts it is difficult to comprehend how there can be a condition of homonymy involving the species *Stephanurus dentatus* Diesing, 1839.

Even should the views of the esteemed and learned members of the Commission, in this case, not agree with the interpretation outlined above, the writer desires to go on record as in favour of retaining the specific name *Stephanurus dentatus* Diesing, 1839, for the swine kidney worm.

**ON THE PROBLEM RELATING TO THE NAME "STEPHANURUS" DIESING, 1839 (CLASS NEMATODA) RAISED BY DR. ELLSWORTH C. DOUGHERTY**

By JOHN M. LUCKER

(Zoological Division, Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, U.S.A.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)188)**

(Letter dated 6th February, 1952)

(For original application, see 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 2 : 283-291.)

In response to your "appeal to parasitologists" (Comm. ref. Z.N.(S.)188) in connection with the scientific name of the kidney worm of swine, I recommend that the International Commission preserve the name, *Stephanurus dentatus* Diesing, 1839, for this worm, not by exercising its plenary powers, but by doing all in its power to see to it that the next International Congress shall revoke all provisions of the Rules which presently do apply, or in the past have applied, to so-called secondary homonymy and shall substitute therefor provisions which will ensure for the past and future, that the priority of a trivial name, which was, or is, originally perfectly valid and available when proposed in a genus which also was, or is, perfectly valid and available when proposed, cannot be permanently impaired by any action of any subsequent author and that any author who recognises the genus so proposed, but who recognises as congeneric with the animal bearing this originally valid and available trivial name, no other animal for which the same trivial name was earlier validly proposed, shall have the right and obligation to use this trivial name for the animal in that genus.

**ON THE TRIVIAL NAME TO BE USED FOR THE KIDNEY WORM OF SWINE (CLASS NEMATODA): COMMENT ON PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY DR. ELLSWORTH C. DOUGHERTY**

By HAROLD W. MANTER

(University of Nebraska, Department of Zoology, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)188)**

(Letter dated 27th September 1952)

It is probably too late to count, but, as a taxonomic helminthologist, I wish to object to the proposal of Dougherty (1950) to replace the trivial name *dentatus* of Diesing, 1839 (kidney worm of swine) with *pinguicola* of Verrill, 1870. The name *Stephanurus dentatus* is so well established in the literature both of parasitology and veterinary medicine that it surely should be validated.

Dougherty made his proposal in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 282-291 in August 1951.



**COMMENT ON THE APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY DR. ELLSWORTH C. DOUGHERTY IN REGARD TO THE TRIVIAL NAME "DENTATUS" DIESING, 1839, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "STEPHANURUS DENTATUS" (CLASS NEMATODA)**

By ROBERT PH. DOLLFUS

(Laboratoire d'Helminthologie Coloniale et de Parasitologie Comparée, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)188)

(Letter dated 16th October 1952)

(For application, see 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 282-291)

Je viens de recevoir un separatum de E. C. Dougherty concernant la question de la possibilité de rejeter l'appellation *Stephanurus dentatus* Diesing, 1839, parce qu'il existe un *Strongylus dentatus* Rudolphi, 1803.

Comme Diesing d'une part, et Rudolphi d'autre part, n'ont pas employé le nom spécifique dans le même genre, il n'a eu aucune raison valable pour changer le nom spécifique employé par Diesing et toute controverse à ce sujet est, à mon avis, inutile ; c'est du temps perdu de discuter la-dessus. En outre, comme il est impossible de confondre des Nématodes aussi différents que *Stephanurus dentatus* Diesing et *Oesophagostomum dentatum* (Rudolphi), tout changement de ces appellations pourrait être nuisible.

Si quelques auteurs ont confondu ces deux espèces, cela montre à quel point ils sont incompetents en matière de Nématodes parasites et il n'y a pas à s'occuper de leur erreur.

**SUPPORT FOR PROFESSOR HAROLD E. VOKES' PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME "MYTILUS" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS PELECYPODA)**

By JOSEPH P. E. MORRISON

(Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)193)

(Letter dated 4th October 1951)

(For application, see 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 31-32)

Both as a specialist on the Mollusks, and as a former teacher of Zoology in High School, College, and University, may I go on record as *wholeheartedly* in support of Dr. Vokes' petition to the International Commission to use its plenary powers in the case of *Mytilus* Linnaeus, to fix the species *edulis* Linnaeus as the type species.

In my opinion, this is exactly the sort of case for which the International Commission has been granted such plenary powers. Without such a *nomen conservandum* action as requested in this case, two Family or Subfamily names would have to be changed, as well as every High School Zoology text-book I have ever seen in the United States !

**COMMENT ON DR. JIRÍ PACLT'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME "SPHINX" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT

(United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)280)

(Extract from a letter dated 18th September 1952.)

In Part 10 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* just received, I note a number of requests for use of the Plenary Powers of the Commission by Dr. Paclt. I am submitting the following comments on them.

Paragraph 2 of Dr. Paclt's application Z.N.(S.)280 (p. 291)

Stephens, 1828 (June) (*Illustrations of British Entomology*, *Haustellata*, vol. 1, p. 121) does not select a type species for *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758 ; however Curtis does select *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758, in 1828 (January) (*British Entomology*, vol. 5, p. 195). If Stephens had designated a type species, Curtis' action would have antedated it.

**COMMENT ON DR. JIRÍ PAČLT'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE  
GENERIC NAME "DILOBA" BOISDUVAL, 1840 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER  
LEPIDOPTERA)**

By JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT

(United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,  
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)332)**

(Extract from a letter dated 18th September 1952)

In Part 10 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* just received, I note a number of requests for use of the Plenary Powers of the Commission by Dr. Pačlt. I am submitting the following comments on them.

*Dr. Pačlt's application Z.N.(S.)332 (pp. 315-317)*

This proposal ignores *Heteromorpha* Hübner (1806) (*Tentamen*, p. [1]), for which see *Opinion* 97, and *Heteromorpha* Hübner, 1822 (*Systematisch-alphabetische Verzeichniss*, etc., pp. 15 and 18). In the *Tentamen* the name included only *caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758; while in the *Systematisch-alphabetische Verzeichniss* it included that species plus *pantherina* Hübner [1800-1803]. Kirby in 1892 (*Synoptic Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Heterocera*, vol. 1, p. 585) selected *Phalaena Bombyx caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Heteromorpha* Hübner. Thus *Heteromorpha* Hübner, 1822, antedates *Diloba* Boisduval, 1840, and takes precedence over it, the genera being isogenotypic. *Heteromorpha* has been used for *caeruleocephala* by some authors.

Stephens, 1828 (*Illustrations of British Entomology*, vol. 2, p. 14) did not select *Phalaena Bombyx caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Episema*, but Duponchel, 1829 (March) (in Godart, *Histoire naturelle des Lépidoptères de France*, vol. 7, Part 2, p. 71) did select this species as the type species of *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816.

The present British Lists are using *Episema* for *caeruleocephala*, and this follows Hampson, 1913 (*Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum*, vol. 13, p. 593). In 1906 Hampson (*Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum*, vol. 6, p. 229) used *Derthisa* Walker, 1857, in the sense that Dr. Pačlt calls, "quite unknown name"; it is also used in Seitz's *Macrolepidoptera of the World* (vol. 3, p. 119, 1910).

The zoological position assigned to *caeruleocephala*, while really outside the consideration of the problem at hand, is open to question. The *THYATRIDAE* (*TETHEIDAE*) possess an abdominal tympanum, *caeruleocephala* possesses a thoracic tympanum like the *Noctuoidea* (*Phalaenoidea*), the venation of the wings is like the *NOCTUIDAE* (*PHALAENIDAE*), and the structural characters of the larva place it in this family also, not the *THYATRIDAE*.

**SUPPORT FOR DR. GILBERT RANSON'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE  
NAME "GRYPHAEA" LAMARCK, 1819 (CLASS PELECYPODA)**

By the Members of the Shellfish Sub-Committee of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)365)**

(Letter dated 2nd April 1952, with enclosures, addressed by Dr. B. Havinga, Chairman of the Shellfish Sub-Committee of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, to Dr. P. Korringa (*Rijksinstituut voor Visscherijonderzoek, Bergen op Zoom, The Netherlands*))

(Communicated by Dr. P. Korringa under cover of a letter dated  
3rd April 1952)

Enclosed I am sending to you the answers which I have received in reply to the circular letter, which has been distributed among the members of the Shellfish Sub-committee of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

I should like to express my opinion on this subject as Chairman of the Committee.

I wish to support strongly Dr. Korringa in his request for the retention of the generic name *Gryphaea*. This name is generally known and used, and the suppression of this name in favour of *Crassostrea* would lead to confusion and great difficulties.

#### Enclosure 1

Letter dated 16th January 1952 from Sven Segerstråle (*Museum Zoologicum Universitatis, Helsinki, Finland*)

Thank you very much for your letter of 11th January about the nomenclature problem concerning the generic name of *Gryphaea*.

Like you I agree with Dr. Korringa's view that we should try to conserve the name *Gryphaea* for the Portuguese oyster and its closest allies. I have only too often regretted the perpetual changes in zoological nomenclature and am glad to contribute to conserving the *status quo* in this case.

#### Enclosure 2

Letter dated 16th January 1952 from H. A. Cole (*Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Fisheries Experiment Station, Castle Bank, Conway, Caernarvonshire*)

Thank you for your letter of 11th January regarding the retention of the generic name *Gryphaea* for the Portuguese oyster and its nearest allies. I am, of course, aware of the controversy over its name and I have had some correspondence on the subject with American workers.

I am pleased to support Dr. Korringa in his request for the retention of this well-established name. I believe that to suppress it in favour of *Crassostrea* would lead to additional confusion.

#### Enclosure 3

Letter dated 17th January 1952 from M. Desbrosses (*Office Scientifique et Technique des Pêches Maritimes, 59, Avenue Raymond Poincaré, Paris (XVIIe)*)

Je suis d'accord pour que le Sous-Comité du "Shellfish" recommande de conserver le nom de *Gryphaea* pour l'Huitre Portugaise et les espèces voisines, à la Commission Internationale de Nomenclature Zoologique.

#### Enclosure 4

Letter dated 18th January 1952 from E. Leloup (*Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles 4, le Rue Vautier, 31*)

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre du 11 janvier 1952 et de ses annexes.

Comme je l'ai dit à la séance du Shellfish Subcommittee à Amsterdam, je ne suis pas partisan d'appliquer à la lettre les règles de nomenclature zoologique pour le cas *Gryphaea*. Je propose de maintenir le nom *Gryphaea*, consacré par l'usage.

A ce propos, j'ai consulté mes collègues malacologistes de l'Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles, MM. M. Glibert, Conservateur et W. Adam, conservateur adjoint. Ils sont du même avis.

#### Enclosure 5

Letter dated 22nd January 1952 from A. M. Ramalho (*Instituto de Biologia Marítima, Cais do Sodré, Lisboa*)

In reply to your letter of the 11th January, I beg to inform you that I quite agree that the Shellfish Sub-committee should recommend the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to conserve the name *Gryphaea* for the Portuguese Oyster and its allied species. This means, if I understand correctly, that the Sub-committee will be in favour of the issue described as under (2) of S4 of the note by M. F. Hemming you so kindly sent with your letter.

#### Enclosure 6

Letter dated 4th February 1952 from C. E. Lucas (*Scottish Home Department, Marine Laboratory, Wood Street, Torry, Aberdeen*)

Turning now to the problem about the naming of the Portuguese oyster, in principle it seems that the name ought to be *Crassostrea*, but in practice there seems to be no doubt that we should favour the retention of the name *Gryphaea*. I hope, therefore, that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will be able to conserve the name *Gryphaea*.



**DR. JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT'S PROPOSAL FOR THE USE OF THE  
PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "PHALAENA"  
LINNAEUS, 1758, AND TO VALIDATE, AS FROM 1758, THE TERMS EM-  
PLOYED BY LINNAEUS FOR GROUPS OF THAT GENUS (CLASS INSECTA,  
ORDER LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSED ADDITION OF "PHALAENA"  
LINNAEUS, 1758 TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN  
ZOOLOGY"**

By JIŘÍ PACLT

(Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)462)

(Letter dated 14th July 1952)

I entirely disagree with Dr. John G. Franclemont's proposal (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6: 304-312) for the validation, as of subgeneric status, of the terms used by Linnaeus in 1758, to denote the groups into which he divided the genus *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758. My view in this matter is not confined to the particular terms discussed by Dr. Franclemont, but apply equally to all similar terms used by Linnaeus for subdivisions of genera established by him in 1758. See my paper on this subject published in 1947 (*Acta Soc. ent. Cechosl.* 44: 37). For if we accept any of these terms as being the names of subgenera, we should be bound logically to adopt the same course by analogy in the case of the terms used by Linnaeus for subdivisions of the genus *Papilio*.

2. In the case of *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, there are six of these terms, namely:— (1) *Barbarus*; (2) *Eques*; (3) *Heliconius*; (4) *Danaus*; (5) *Nymphalis*; (6) *Plebejus*. Of these the first two have been disregarded for many years, but as regards each of the remainder we now have a generally accepted nomenclatorial usage, namely:—

<i>Heliconius</i> Kluk, 1802	Type species: <i>Papilio charithonia</i> Linnaeus, 1758
<i>Danaus</i> Kluk, 1802	do. <i>Papilio plexippus</i> Linnaeus, 1758
<i>Nymphalis</i> Kluk, 1802	do. <i>Papilio polychloros</i> Linnaeus, 1758
<i>Plebejus</i> Kluk, 1802	do. <i>Papilio argus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.

3. In these circumstances it will be evident that no useful purpose whatever would be served by validating as from 1758, the terms used by Linnaeus for subdivisions of the genus *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, and, indeed, that nothing but confusion would result from such action.

4. When we turn to consider the parallel problem presented by the terms used by Linnaeus in 1758 for subdivisions of the genus *Phalaena* Linnaeus, we find that, with a few exceptions these terms are generally accepted as generic names either as from Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.*) or from Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775 (*Ankünd. syst. Werkes Schmett. Wienergegend*). The usages so accepted are as follows:—

<i>Bombyx</i> Fabricius, 1775	Type species: <i>Phalaena mori</i> Linnaeus, 1758
<i>Geometra</i> Denis & Schiff., 1775	do. <i>Phalaena papilionaria</i> Linnaeus, 1758
<i>Tortrix</i> Denis & Schiff., 1775	do. <i>Phalaena viridana</i> Linnaeus, 1758
<i>Pyrallis</i> Fabricius, 1775	do. <i>Phalaena farinalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758
<i>Tinea</i> Fabricius, 1775	do. <i>Phalaena pellionella</i> Linnaeus, 1758
<i>Alucita</i> Fabricius, 1775	do. <i>Phalaena pentadactyla</i> Linnaeus, 1758.

5. In the case of the names *Bombyx* and *Pyrallis*, the foregoing usage is not in strict accord with the requirements of the *Règles*. In these cases proposals have been submitted to the International Commission for the use of the plenary powers to validate existing usage. See my application Z.N.(S.)288 on *Bombyx* Fabricius (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6: 313-314) and Z.N.(S.)331 on *Pyrallis* Fabricius (1952, *ibid.* 6: 314-315).

6. We have to note also that in the case of the term *Noctua* as used by Linnaeus to denote a group of the genus *Phalaena* there is (as in the case of *Papilio Eques*) a further problem which would require consideration, for it is clear that, if there were such a subgeneric name as *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1758, its type species would not be the same species as that of *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758, for the type species of *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1758, would be *Phalaena pronuba* Linnaeus, 1758, while that of *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758, is *Phalaena typica* Linnaeus, 1758.

7. In these circumstances I must ask why Dr. Franclemont wishes to disturb the well-established practice of ignoring all the terms used by Linnaeus in 1758 for subdivisions of genera then established. In this connection I must point out that Dr. Franclemont's proposals would involve the cancellation, or at least the modification, of the Commission's *Opinion* 124, which states: "The various subdivisions of genera published by Linnaeus in 1758 are not to be accepted as of this date (1758) as of subgeneric value under the International Rules."

8. If in despite of *Opinion* 124 we were to accept the terms used by Linnaeus to denote groups of species within his genera as being names of subgeneric status as from 1758, we should be confronted with serious and quite unnecessary difficulties. For example, we should probably have to take special steps to preserve the name *Eques* Bloch, 1793, the name of a well-known genus of fishes, which, in the absence of such action, would fall as a junior homonym of *Eques* Linnaeus, 1758. Again, we should be confronted with such problems as those presented by the name "*Barbarus*" (properly *Papilio Barbarus*), the position as regards which was discussed by Tutt in 1905 (*Ent. Rec.* 17: 211). No doubt also similar problems would arise in the case of groups of animals other than the Order Lepidoptera, with which alone we are here concerned. Unless serious reasons could be brought forward in favour of such a course, it would, indeed, in my opinion, be ridiculous to disturb the ruling given in *Opinion* 124, an *Opinion* which, though of relatively recent date, has made a substantial contribution to the central aim of the *Règles*, namely the stabilisation of zoological nomenclature.

9. Finally, I must make it clear that I am strongly opposed to Dr. Franclemont's proposal for the suppression of the name *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758. Dr. Franclemont suggests that the family name (NOCTUIDAE) derived from the generic name *Noctua* is "long-established and familiar." In my view, however, there are two rivals of that family name: for many decades the family name AGROTIDAE has been used in Europe for the family in question, while in America the name PHALAENIDAE prevails.

10. Like the name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, the name *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758, is a well-known name, even though it has often been used in an ambiguous way. I think it desirable that this name should now be officially recognised and I accordingly ask the International Commission to do this by placing this name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. The request now submitted is therefore that the International Commission should:—

- (1) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender of generic name: feminine) (type species, under Rule (b) in Article 30 (use of the word *typica* as the trivial name of an included species): *Phalaena typica* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1: 512);
- (2) place on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the trivial name *typica* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Phalaena typica*) (trivial name of type species of *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758).

**SUPPORT FOR DR. JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT'S PROPOSALS FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE NAME "PHALAENA" LINNAEUS, 1758, AND TO VALIDATE, AS OF SUBGENERIC STATUS, THE TERMS THEN APPLIED TO GROUPS OF SPECIES OF THAT GENUS**

By WM. T. M. FORBES

(New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)462)

(Extract from a letter dated 18th August 1952)

(For the original application in this case, see 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 304-312)

I am writing you, at Dr. Franclemont's suggestion, in connection with his paper on the Linnean subgenera and their type species.

I feel that his solution, both as to names and as to type species, is highly advisable, with the possible exception of the name *Alucita*, which has been used as nearly equally in two different families, that I think it might be thrown overboard, by whichever formal suspension of rules is practicable.

**ON THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "PHALAENA" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) AND TO VALIDATE, AS OF SUBGENERIC STATUS, CERTAIN TERMS THEN USED BY LINNAEUS FOR SUBDIVISIONS OF THAT GENUS: REPLY TO CERTAIN CRITICISMS MADE BY DR. JIŘÍ PACLT**

By JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT

(United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Entomology & Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)462)

(Enclosure to a letter dated 21st August 1952)

I have seen Dr. Paclt's objections (Paclt, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 147-148) to my proposal (Franclemont, 1952, *ibid.* 6 : 304-312) for a use of the Plenary Powers to validate the names used for the subgenera of *Phalaena* by Linnaeus in 1758. I feel that he has misunderstood the intent of my proposal. I do not wish to cancel or modify *Opinion* 124; I am merely acting within the intent of the published meaning of the *Opinion*, wherein it is stated: "... , but if any group of specialists finds that because of the literature on said group this *Opinion* will produce greater confusion than uniformity, the Commission is prepared to take up individual cases under the arguments which may be submitted." If the Commission were to act favourably on these names, it would not impair *Opinion* 124 or its subsequent revision at Paris in 1948; it would not involve any names but those used as subgeneric categories by Linnaeus under *Phalaena*; all other names, no matter what their status in Linnaeus, 1758, lie outside the boundaries of the question under consideration.

I cannot agree with the statement that "... , with few exceptions these terms are generally accepted as generic names either as from Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.*) or from Denis and Schiffermüller, 1775 (*Ankünd. syst. Werkes Schmelt. Wienergegend*).". I think the reverse is true, for they are and were generally credited to Linnaeus with few exceptions. Fabricius does not credit the names to Linnaeus, but this can be readily understood because he has modified the application of the names in some cases, and he rather fancied himself as the originator of a new system. Denis and Schiffermüller credit the names to Linnaeus. The *Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle* edited by d'Orbigny breaks with Latreille, who credited almost everything



to Fabricius, by crediting the names to Linnaeus. Sherborn (*Index Animalium*, Pars prima (1758-1800): 740) credits the names to Linnaeus and says: "... apparently used in a subgeneric sense." The workers in the United States have always thought of the names as originating with Linnaeus. Staudinger, 1901, credits them to Linnaeus, but cites them from the 12th edition instead of the 10th Edition of the *Systema Naturae*. As we all know, there was considerable discussion about whether to start with the Tenth or the Twelfth Edition, and it was the present Code that established the tenth edition as the starting point.

With regard to *Alucita* Fabricius, 1775; as I have pointed out, this was used for twenty species, part of which were included by Linnaeus under *Tinea* in 1758 and 1767, but none that he included under *Alucita*. The type species suggested by Dr. Paclt is not included by Fabricius; it is under *Pterophorus* Fabricius, and this name must now date from Fabricius, 1775, because Geoffroy's work in which this name is first proposed is not binominal. Walsingham in the *Biologia centrali-americana*, Insecta, Lepidoptera-Heterocera 4: 89, 1911, pointed out the two different uses of *Alucita* and selected as the type of *Alucita* Fabricius (nec *Alucita* Linnaeus) *Phalaena Tinea DeGeerella* = *Alucita degeerella* (Linnaeus).

With regard to *Phalaena* and *Noctua*; see Article 9, which states that if a genus is divided into subgenera the name of the typical subgenus must be the same as the name of the genus. One of the subgeneric names used by Linnaeus in 1758 must be the typical subgenus of *Phalaena*. Barnes and Benjamin in the 1923, *Contributions to the Natural History of the Lepidoptera of North America* 5 (Part 2): 55 have demonstrated that *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1758, both proposed as new and with *Noctua* as a subgeneric category, are isogenotypic with *Phalaena Noctua typica* Linnaeus, 1758, as type (see Article 30, Rule (b)).

It comes as something of a surprise to learn that it was a well established practice to ignore the subgeneric names of *Phalaena* proposed by Linnaeus in 1758 and 1761, see my comments above on crediting of these names. The names were anything but ignored, they were used all or in part by all workers and credited to Linnaeus either directly or indirectly. Likewise to place the usage of *Phalaena* in the same class as that of *Papilio* is, to me, a misrepresentation of the facts, because *Phalaena* was all but abandoned in the early 1800's and the subgeneric terms, quite unlike those of *Papilio*, came to have more use than the generic term.

I would take issue with "(as published in the combination *Phalaena typica*)," the original combination as published is "*P. Noctua typica*," *Phalaena* being abbreviated. I think we should be absolutely accurate in citing original combinations, even if parts are suppressed by the action of the Commission, in such cases we should refer to the *Opinion* in which the suppression is made.

Finally with regard to the names NOCTUIDAE, AGROTIDAE and PHALAENIDAE; in my original paper I made some mention of the usage of these names. I have tried to find some basis for Dr. Paclt's statement that AGROTIDAE has been used in Europe for decades. The name seems to have had no vogue after Grote suggested the change in 1895; the present usage dates from Tams, 1935. Boursin was apparently the first worker on the Continent to change from NOCTUIDAE to AGROTIDAE, and this was in 1936. Kozhantshikov in 1937 (*Faune de l'USSR*, Insectes, Lépidoptères 13 (No. 3)) used NOCTUIDAE. Warren and Draudt in Volume 3 and supplement of Seitz's *Grossschmetterlinge der Erde* published from 1909-1914 and 1931-1938 use NOCTUIDAE. Eckstein in 1920 in *Die Schmetterlinge Deutschlands* Band 3, uses NOCTUIDAE, so does Gaede in *Die Tierwelt Deutschlands*, 14, Schmetterlinge, oder Lepidoptera part 2 Nachtfalter (Heterocera). Macrolepidoptera." Bourgogne in the *Traité de Zoologie*, Vol. 10, fascicule 1 published in 1951 uses NOCTUIDAE, so does Viette, also of the Paris Museum, use NOCTUIDAE in his recent papers. Bang-Haas used NOCTUIDAE in his *Novitates Macrolepidopterologicae*, Vol. 1-5 published from 1926-1930. The *Zoological Record* did not change from NOCTUIDAE to AGROTIDAE until Vol. 81 for 1944 published in 1947, the separate Insecta part appeared a year early, 1946. Perhaps Dr. Paclt can cite works I have overlooked, not that the above list is complete; it merely represents the titles of works which are on my desk.

**SUPPORT FOR DR. JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT'S PROPOSALS FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "PHALAENA" LINNAEUS, 1758, AND TO VALIDATE, AS OF SUBGENERIC STATUS, THE TERMS THEN USED TO DENOTE GROUPS OF THAT GENUS (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By FREDERICK H. RINDGE

(The American Museum of Natural History, New York)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)462)

(Letter dated 4th September 1952)

(For Dr. Franclemont's application, see 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 304-312)

Recently I received a letter from Mr. Franclemont of the United States National Museum informing me that you are interested in obtaining the opinions of qualified workers on his paper entitled "The Linnaean Subgeneric Names of *Phalaena* (Lepidoptera, Heterocera)." As I have charge of the Lepidoptera collection here at the American Museum of Natural History, and as I work primarily with the moths, I believe I would qualify.

I agree with the conclusions expressed in the above-mentioned paper, and unless additional information is brought forth, I certainly hope that the Commission will take action on this question as indicated in this paper. Such action would certainly lead to a uniformity in the application of names in the Lepidoptera, and it would definitely lead to stability.

**SUPPORT FOR DR. JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE GENERIC NAME "PHALAENA" LINNAEUS, 1758, AND MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)**

By A. DIAKONOFF

(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)462)

(Letter dated 26th September 1952)

Upon an invitation of Mr. Franclemont (addressed to Mr. Lempke) I am glad to comment upon his paper on the Linnean "Subgeneric Names," recently published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (6 : 304-312).

As you perhaps remember, I had the pleasure of discussing this paper with you during your visit to our Museum in August 1951; at that time I expressed myself entirely in agreement with Mr. Franclemont's views, and thought that a proposal to the International Commission on the lines recommended by Dr. Franclemont would be most useful, and would contribute to uniformity and stability of the nomenclature of Lepidoptera.

In the meantime I discovered that the validity of the well-known and familiar generic name *Tortrix*, and with it of the family name TORTRICIDAE (with which group I am especially concerned !) is seriously endangered. Dr. Obratsov of Sea Cliffe, N.Y., draws my attention to the fact that under the present Rules the first valid author of *Tortrix* appears to be not Thunberg, but Scopoli, 1777; consequently *Tortrix* might fall as a synonym of some horrible old name such as, e.g., *Heterognomon* Lederer, 1859 (*Wien. ent. Monatsch.* 3 : 242). To prevent this disaster I even more warmly advocate accepting Mr. Franclemont's proposals.

As to the familiar generic name *Tinea*, I may draw your attention to the paper by A. Steven Corbet and W. H. T. Tams published in the 1943 (*Entomologist* 76 (961) : 113-114), where those authors replace the name *Tinea* Linnaeus by that of *Tinaea* Geoffroy, 1762. Their view (and the changed spelling *Tinaea* and TINAEIDAE) has been accepted by several authors (among whom by myself), but it unavoidably leads to more confusion. The acceptance of Mr. Franclemont's proposals would put an end to this instability as well.

**ON THE CONSEQUENTIAL ACTION IN REGARD TO THE GENERIC NAME "TINAEA" GEOFFROY, 1762 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) WHICH WOULD BE NEEDED IN THE EVENT OF APPROVAL BEING GIVEN TO DR. JOHN G. FRANCELMONT'S PROPOSAL THAT THE NAME "TINEA" SHOULD BE VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS AS FROM LINNAEUS, 1758**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)462)**

In a letter supporting Dr. John G. Franclemont's proposal (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 304-312) that the terms used by Linnaeus in 1758 to denote groups of species of the genus *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758, Dr. A. Diakonoff has drawn attention (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 151) to a paper by the late Dr. A. Steven Corbet and Mr. W. H. T. Tams (1943, *Entomologist* 76 : 113-114), in which those authors, in an attempt to secure a stable foundation, if not for the name *Tinea*, at least for a name closely resembling it, brought forward the proposal that this genus should in future be known by the name *Tinaea* Geoffroy, 1762 (*Hist. abrég. Ins. Env. Paris* 2 : 25, 173), for which they then selected *Phalaena Tinea pellionella* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species.

2. Geoffroy in his *Histoire abrégée* did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature, using instead the system formerly known as "binary nomenclature." At the time when Corbet & Tams wrote their paper, the question whether a generic name published by a "binary," but not, binominal author should be accepted as possessing any status of availability in virtue of having been so published was *sub judice*. The Corbet/Tams proposal relating to the name *Tinaea* Geoffroy was therefore necessarily provisional from the standpoint of the *Règles* until the underlying question of principle had been settled. In 1948 the International Congress of Zoology ruled against the acceptance of generic names published by non-binominal authors (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 63-66), and the Commission, which already had before it an application for a ruling on the availability of generic names first published in Geoffroy's *Histoire abrégée*, thereupon ruled that those names were not available; the Commission added at the same time that it would be prepared to entertain proposals for the validation of individual generic names in this book, where it could be shown that confusion would otherwise arise and asked the Secretary to confer with interested specialists on this subject (1950, *ibid.* 4 : 366-369).

3. It will be seen that the use of the plenary powers would be needed to secure the validation of the name *Tinaea* Geoffroy, 1762, just as it would to provide a valid foundation for the name *Tinea* as from Linnaeus, 1758. From this point of view there is therefore nothing to choose between a proposal to validate *Tinaea* Geoffroy and one to validate *Tinea* Linnaeus. From the practical point of view the latter course has however important advantages, (1) because it would retain for this genus a name spelt in the traditional way (*Tinea*), avoiding the awkward and unaccustomed variant *Tinaea* and *TINAEIDAE*, and (2) because under it Linnaeus would become officially what he has long been unofficially regarded as being, namely, the author of this generic name.

4. Accordingly, my conclusion as between the two alternatives discussed above is that, if the plenary powers are to be used to regularise the position of this and the other important names covered by the application submitted to the International Commission by Dr. John G. Franclemont, the validation of *Tinea* as from Linnaeus, 1758, is greatly to be preferred to the validation, in its place, of *Tinaea* Geoffroy, 1762. I therefore recommend that, so far as this genus is concerned, the question on which consideration should be concentrated is whether in the interests of nomenclatorial stability the plenary powers should be used to validate the name *Tinea*, as of subgeneric status, as from Linnaeus, 1758, with *Phalaena Tinea pellionella* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species. In the event of that proposal being approved the only action that would be called for, as regards the name *Tinaea* Geoffroy, 1762, would be to place it upon the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, where, being an invalid name, it properly belongs.



IN SUPPORT OF THE APPLICATION TO SUSPEND THE RULES TO (a) VALIDATE SEVEN GENERIC NAMES OF LINNAEUS AS OF 1758, AND DESIGNATE THEIR TYPE SPECIES (b) SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "PHALAENA" LINNAEUS, 1758, GIVE PREFERENCE TO ITS TYPICAL SUBGENUS "NOCTUA," DECLARE "NOCTUIDAE" THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE FAMILY, AND (c) VALIDATE ONE GENERIC NAME OF LINNAEUS AS OF 1767 AND DESIGNATE ITS TYPE SPECIES (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By CYRIL F. DOS PASSOS, LL.B.

(Research Associate, American Museum of Natural History, New York)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)462)

(Enclosure to letter dated 14th October 1952)

I desire to support the application made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by Dr. John G. Franclemont (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6: 304-312) to suspend the rules, to validate the following generic names of Linnaeus as of 1758: *Bombyx*, *Noctua*, *Geometra*, *Pyralis*, *Tortrix*, *Tinea* and *Alucita*, to designate their type species, to suppress the generic name *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758, to give preference to its typical subgenus *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1758, to declare NOCTUIDAE the correct name for the family, to validate one generic name of Linnaeus as of 1767, i.e., *Attacus*, and designate its type species, as set forth in detail in the said application, and in a paper published by Dr. Franclemont in 1950.

2. While *Opinion* 124 declares that the various subdivisions of genera published by Linnaeus in 1758, *Systema Naturae*, Tenth Edition, are not to be accepted as of that date as of subgeneric value under the rules, it was recognized that, if this *Opinion* would produce greater confusion than uniformity, the Commission would be prepared to consider individual cases submitted to them by the specialists concerned.

3. McDunnough's *Check List* (1938, 1939), which is in current use in North America and probably elsewhere, uses all the generic names involved in this application, as set forth by Dr. Franclemont, with the exception of *Noctua*, for which *Phalaena* is used. The generic names in question, with the exception of *Phalaena*, have been in constant use for a very long time. To upset their usage now would cause greater confusion than uniformity. While it is unfortunate to suppress one of the three original generic names (*Phalaena*) of Linnaeus, not to do so will only result in suppressing an almost equally well-known name (*Noctua*). There is, therefore, good reason for not adhering strictly to the rules in this case.

4. Dr. Jiri Paclt in the same number of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (6: 313-315) under Commission's references Z.N.(S.)288 and Z.N.(S.)331 has made partial parallel applications for the proposed use of the plenary powers to designate *Phalaena mori* Linnaeus, 1758 to be the type species of *Bombyx* Fabricius, 1775 and to designate *Phalaena Pyralis farinalis* Linnaeus, 1758 to be the type species of *Pyralis* Fabricius, 1775, the only difference between Dr. Franclemont's application and that of Dr. Paclt in these two cases being that in the former application these generic names are credited to Linnaeus, 1758, rather than Fabricius, 1775, as in the latter application. While the work of Fabricius was the first in which these names were used in a strictly generic sense, Dr. Franclemont (1952, *tom. cit.*: 306) has pointed out that, if these names were to be accepted from this work, considerable confusion would arise when all the generic names involved in his application are considered. Consequently, it is believed advisable to make a clean sweep of all later uses of these names and settle them all as of 1758. Commission's references Z.N.(S.)462, Z.N.(S.)288 and Z.N.(S.)331 could well be consolidated and considered as one.

5. In *Opinion* 158 the Commission considered such a case, as are involved in the three above-mentioned applications, recognized that an exception should be made for *Locusta* Linnaeus, 1758, and designated the type species. *Opinion* 124 gives ample authority for granting this application and the case considered in *Opinion* 158 is a perfect precedent for a similar ruling in the instant case.

*Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, Vol. 9 (December 1952)

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COMMENT ON DR. JIRÍ PAČL'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE  
GENERIC NAME "BOMBYX" FABRICIUS, 1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER  
LEPIDOPTERA)

By JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT

(United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,  
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)288)

(Extract from a letter dated 18th September 1952)

In Part 10 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* just received, I note a number of requests for use of the Plenary Powers of the Commission by Dr. Pačl. I am submitting the following comments on them.

Dr. Pačl's application Z.N.(S.)288 (pp. 313-314)

Dr. Pačl's remarks about *Sericaria* are, I think, incorrect. The name was first used in the vernacular *Sericaire* [sic !], by Latreille in 1825 (*Familles naturelles du Règne Animal*, p. 474) in a descriptive key, but the name is coupled with *Notodonte* [sic !] without any means given for separating them. The Berthold 1827 work (Latreille's *Natürlich Familien des Thierreichs*) is merely a translation into German of the Latreille 1825 work. On page 480 we find the same key, the same coupling of the two names, but now in the Latin form as *Notodonta* and *Sericaria* [sic !] There are no included species in either case. Since no way is provided to distinguish *Notodonta* from *Sericaria*, I do not regard the Berthold "proposal" of the name as falling within the meaning and intent of the *Règles and Opinions*. *Sericaria* is defined by Latreille in Guvier, 1829 (*Le Règne Animal*, ed. 2, vol. 5, p. 404), and there he includes a single species, "*Bombyx dispar* Fabricius," the Gypsy Moth.

COMMENT ON DR. JIRÍ PACLT'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE  
GENERIC NAME "PYRALIS" FABRICIUS, 1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER  
LEPIDOPTERA)

By JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT

(United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,  
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)331)

(Extract from a letter dated 18th September 1952)

In Part 10 of volume 6 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* just received, I note a number of requests for use of the Plenary Powers of the Commission by Dr. Paclt. I am submitting the following comments on them.

*Dr. Paclt's application Z.N.(S.)331 (pp. 314-315)*

I have commented elsewhere (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6: 310) that *Pyralis* Fabricius, 1775, is equal to *Tortrix* Linnaeus, 1758, and that it does not contain *farinalis*, the species that Dr. Paclt would have the Commission declare as type species.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY DR. LAURENCE M.  
KLAUBER REGARDING THE TRIVIAL NAMES "ATROX" BAIRD AND  
GIRARD, 1853 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "CROTALUS  
ATROX") AND "POLYSTICTA" COPE, 1865 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE  
COMBINATION "CAUDISONA POLYSTICTA") RESPECTIVELY (CLASS  
REPTILIA, ORDER SQUAMATA)

By HOWARD K. GLOYD

(The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.)

(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)523 and 524)

(Letter dated 29th May 1952)

I am writing to express my opinion on the following two cases of nomenclature of rattlesnakes submitted to the Commission by Dr. L. M. Klauber:—

- (1) *Crotalus cinereus* Le Conte in Hallowell, 1852, versus *Crotalus atrox* Baird & Girard, 1853; and
- (2) *Crotalus multimaculatus* Jan, 1863, versus *Crotalus polystictus* (Cope, 1865).

In regard to the first, I still hold the opinion expressed in my paper of 1940 on the rattlesnakes (*Chicago Acad. Sci.*, Special Publ. 4: 205, footnote). I do not think the first publication of the "name" *cinereus* was intended as a specific name, but rather as a descriptive adjective. In addition to this, the dropping of *atrox* Baird & Girard after nearly a hundred years of unquestioned application should be avoided, if possible.

I have not personally studied the question of *multimaculatus* versus *polystictus*, but I have read Dr. Klauber's discussion of the case with care and am quite content to accept his recommendations.



**SUPPORT FOR DR. LAURENCE M. KLAUBER'S PROPOSALS FOR THE  
USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAMES  
"ATROX" BAIRD & GIRARD, 1853, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINA-  
TION "CROTALUS ATROX," AND "POLYSTICTA" COPE, 1865, AS PUB-  
LISHED IN THE COMBINATION "CAUDISONA POLYSTICTA" (CLASS  
REPTILIA)**

By C. B. PERKINS

(Zoological Society of San Diego, Balboa Park, San Diego, California, U.S.A.)

**(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)523 ("atrox") and Z.N.(S.)524 ("polysticta"))**

(Letter dated 9th April 1952)

(For the applications concerned, see 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6: 234-236 and 236-238 respectively)

I think L. M. Klauber is correct in his contention that *Crotalus cinereus* antedates *Crotalus atrox* and also that *Crotalus multimaculatus* is the correct name for the snake now known as *Crotalus polystictus*.

However, *Crotalus atrox* and *Crotalus polystictus* have been used for many years. Changing the names would cause confusion. Therefore, I believe the Commission should place *Crotalus atrox* and *Crotalus polystictus* on the *Official List* and place *Crotalus cinereus* and *Crotalus multimaculatus* on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names*.

**SUPPORT FOR DR. LAURENCE M. KLAUBER'S PROPOSALS FOR THE  
USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE TRIVIAL NAMES  
"ATROX" BAIRD & GIRARD, 1853, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINA-  
TION "CROTALUS ATROX," AND "POLYSTICTA" COPE, 1865, AS  
PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "CAUDISONA POLYSTICTA"  
(CLASS REPTILIA)**

By EDWARD H. TAYLOR

(University of Kansas, Department of Zoology, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.)

**(Commission's references Z.N.(S.)523 ("atrox") and Z.N.(S.)524  
("polysticta"))**

(Letter dated 16th April 1952)

(For the applications concerned, see 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6: 234-236 and 236-238 respectively)

I have recently received from Dr. L. M. Klauber two propositions:—

(1) The Case Z.N.(S.)523 of  
*Crotalus cinereus* Le Conte in Hallowell, 1852, versus  
*Crotalus atrox* Baird and Girard, 1853, and

(2) The Case Z.N.(S.)524 of  
*Crotalus multimaculatus* Jan, 1863, versus  
*Crotalus polystictus* (Cope), 1865.

I heartily concur in Dr. Klauber's proposals. These are the names that Dr. Hobart M. Smith and Taylor used in their work "An Annotated Checklist and Key to the Snakes of Mexico."

I heartily trust that the Commission will accept the proposals.

**SUPPORT FOR THE GANS/LOVERIDGE PROPOSAL FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "DASY-PELTIS" WAGLER, 1830 (CLASS REPTILIA)**

By HOBART M. SMITH

(University of Illinois, Department of Zoology, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)660)

(Letter dated 22nd September 1952)

Inasmuch as *Dasyeltis* Wagler, 1830, is a name rather widely referred to in zoological literature, as applying to an odd genus of peculiarly adapted egg-eating snakes, I am of the opinion that the proposal by Gans and Loveridge (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 347-348) for the validation by the Commission of this name in this sense should be upheld.

**SUPPORT FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "DASYPELTIS" WAGLER, 1830, AND TO DETERMINE THE IDENTITY OF THE SPECIES TO WHICH THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIMUS" LINNAEUS, 1767 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "COLUBER SIMUS") SHOULD BE APPLIED (CLASS REPTILIA)**

By JAMES A. OLIVER

(Curator of Reptiles, New York Zoological Society, Zoological Park, New York)

(Commission references Z.N.(S.)660 ("Dasyeltis") and Z.N.(S.)662 ("simus")

(Letter dated 22nd October 1952)

(For the applications concerned, see 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 347-348 and 354-355 respectively)

I am writing to support two recent requests for use of the plenary powers of the International Commission in regard to the nomenclature of Reptiles. I believe that both of these proposals are desirable from the standpoint of nomenclatorial stability. Both proposals apply to well-known forms and involve names that have been long in use. The proposals in question are:—

- (1) Validation of the generic name *Dasyeltis* Wagler, 1830, for the African Egg-eating Snake, by Carl Gans and Arthur Loveridge (Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)660).
- (2) Determination of the species to which the trivial name *simus* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Coluber simus*, is to be applied, by Richard A. Edgren (Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)662).

I am in complete agreement with all of the requests made under each of these proposals.

**SUPPORT FOR DR. RICHARD A. EDGREN'S PROPOSAL FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DETERMINE THE APPLICATION OF THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIMUS" LINNAEUS, 1767 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "COLUBER SIMUS") (CLASS REPTILIA)**

By HOBART M. SMITH

(University of Illinois, Department of Zoology, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)662)

(Letter dated 22nd September 1952)

In view of the stability which the trivial name *simus* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Coluber simus*) has enjoyed for such a long period and likewise in view of the acknowledged power of the Commission to associate any name with any species under justifiable circumstances, in my opinion the recommendation by Edgren (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 354-355) that the Commission perpetuate this name in the present application should be upheld.



**SUPPORT FOR MR. RICHARD EDGREN'S PROPOSAL FOR THE USE  
OF THE PLENARY POWERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRIVIAL NAME  
"SIMUS" LINNAEUS, 1767, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION  
"COLUBER SIMUS" (CLASS REPTILIA)**

By KARL P. SCHMIDT and CLIFFORD H. POPE  
(Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)662)**

(Letter dated 9th October 1952)

We are entirely in favour of Mr. Richard Edgren's proposal for action to confirm the current usage of the names *Heterodon simus* and *Heterodon platyrhinos* and to place the trivial names *simus* and *platyrhinos* on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*. This refers to your Z.N.(S.)662 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 354-355).

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO  
DETERMINE THE SPECIES TO WHICH THE TRIVIAL NAME "SIMUS"  
LINNAEUS, 1767 (AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "COLUBER  
SIMUS" SHOULD APPLY (CLASS REPTILIA))**

By LAURENCE M. KLAUBER  
(San Diego, California, U.S.A.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)662)**

(Letter dated 15th October 1952)

I have reviewed the proposal set forth by Richard A. Edgren (*Bull. zool. Nom.*, vol. 6, p. 354) with regard to the allocation of certain trivial names in the genus *Heterodon*. I am fully in agreement with his proposal, believing that it will eliminate future confusion that would otherwise be inevitable.

**SUPPORT FOR DR. J. WYATT DURHAM'S PROPOSAL FOR THE USE  
OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME  
"MELLITA" AS FROM AGASSIZ, 1841 (CLASS ECHINOIDEA)**

By H. ENGEL  
(Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)677)**

(Letter dated 1st September 1952)

I fully agree with the proposal (Z.N.(S.)677) of J. Wyatt Durham (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 359-360) to validate the generic name *Mellita* (Class Echinoidea) as from Agassiz, 1841, under the plenary powers.



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